THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 76. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a General and Commission Business at this Port under the firm of:—LEHMANN, HARTMANN & Co.

CARL LEHMANN.
OSCAR HARTMANN.

24oc 14 Osaka, (Hiogo) 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.

30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

OLYPHANT & Co.

10de 10 Shanghai 11th Sept., 1868.

INSURANCES.

Queen Fire Insurance Co.

Capital—£2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE undersigned are authorised to accept Risks to extent of £15,000 on any one approved Building or its contents, for Long or Short Periods, at the lowest current rates of premium. All losses settled in Shanghai.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.

24oc 9 Shanghai, 24th August, 1868.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept risks on produce and treasure, shipped from this port.

BUSH BROTHERS.
Hong Name—*Yuen Lai.*

5 30se Newchwang, May, 1868.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.
Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

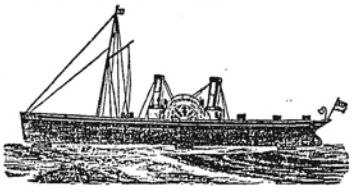
For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

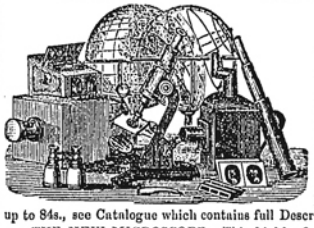
WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.





Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE
North-China Insurance Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.*
(Messrs. Turner and Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq.
(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jany. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (c.a.)

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 25th September, the wife of Captain Fullerton, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 29th Sept., the wife of R. A. Jamieson, M.D., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 24th Sept., Mary Laurie, only daughter of John and Adeline McDouall aged 3 months.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	Sept. 8	Hankow,.....	Sept.27
Hongkong,.....	„ 26	Nagasaki,.....	„ 25
Foochow.....	„ 20	Yokohama,.....	„ 28
Tientsin,.....	„ 26	Osaka	„ 23

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Aug. 7 } Received via Southampton.
Shanghai,..... „ 1 } July 4th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Sept. 25	65	67	66	67
„ 26	65	70	65	76
„ 27	66	75	71	77
„ 28	66	78	71	80
„ 29	63	68	72	79
„ 30	62	73	73	80
Oct. 1	61	75	72	79
„ 2	59	73	71	81

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" '	°
Sept. 25 H.W.	6.10	17.11	Z	0	r	30.08	69
„ 25 L.W.	0.54	15.03	E. N. E.	2	r	30.09	73
„ 26 H.W.	7.58	17.11	North	2	r	30.15	71
„ 26 L.W.	3.10	15.05	N. E.	2	r	30.13	73
„ 27 H.W.	9.42	18.11	N. N. E.	2	b	30.20	74
„ 27 L.W.	4.53	15.02	N. N. E.	2	o	30.17	75
„ 28 L.W.	6.14	14.00	North	2	b	30.20	71
„ 28 H.W.	10.46	19.10	N. by E.	3	b	30.23	75
„ 29 L.W.	7.08	13.01	N E. by E	2	r	30.08	70
„ 29 H.W.	11.16	20.07	N E. by E	2	r	30.07	69
„ 30 L.W.	7.57	13.00	N. by W.	3	r	30.05	70
„ 30 H.W.	11.56	21.07	N W by N	2	h	30.04	74
Oct. 1 L.W.	8.34	12.06	W. N. W.	3	h	30.07	71
„ 1 H.W.	0.15	22.03	W. N. W.	2	h	30.06	72
„ 2 L.W.	9.10	12.05	N W by W	3	h	30.10	71
„ 2 H.W.	0.57	22.09	N W by W	2	h	30.05	73

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. cloudy; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over; cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Ottawa," from Hongkong—The Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Woodward, Messrs. Assitter, W. Dunbar, and R. W. Bonett. Per "Formosa" from Yokohama—Messrs. Howell, Favre and Sanches.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1868.

Chinese affairs are not, generally, very well understood at home; neither do they attract much attention. It is refreshing, therefore, to those who are fighting the battle of progress in China itself, to find their views supported by a leading English journal. A recent article in the *Times*, founded on a letter from its Shanghai correspondent regarding Tseng-kwo-fan's memorial, will have been read, here, with much interest. After sketching our past relations with China, the leading journal remarks how sulkily the Chinese Government acquiesces in the treaty we have extorted from it, how disinclined it has always been to fulfil its more liberal conditions; goes on to comment on Tseng-kwo-fan's emphatic conservatism, and the comparative unimportance of the concessions which he does advocate; and to insist that England "must demand for its citizens what is granted by every civilized state to another—the right to travel, to reside, and to pursue whatever industry they may think proper."

The *Times* upholds the same view which we have always advocated—that nine-tenths of the opposition to foreigners experienced in China, is due to official instigation. "It is known by all who have been concerned in Chinese affairs, that the people are less exclusive than their Government. It is the official aristocracy which desires to keep the Empire in conservative isolation. It is this power, with its mingled stolidity and shrewdness, its traditional learning and its real ignorance of politics and science, which we have to resist in the cabinet as we have several times vanquished it in the field. This bearing of the ruling power is the best justification for the high handed measures to which European powers have had recourse." Recent events have singularly pointed the accuracy of these expressions. Opposition to foreign intercourse has been lately excited by the official and literate class, in various parts of China. No statement has been too ridiculous, no lie too base for this purpose. With all their boasted faith in the time-honoured institutions they so strenuously uphold, they tacitly admit the inadequacy of these, by their dread of foreign teaching, foreign appliances, and foreign intercourse with the people. And they oppose foreign notions from a purely selfish fear of the effect of enlightenment on their own power. They dread the result when the people shall come to learn how really ignorant are those who arrogate power on the plea of high education. Instead of attempting to forestall this discovery, by acquiring the knowledge offered them, and so preparing themselves to lead and control the inevitable progress of ideas, they wrap themselves up in conceited ignorance, affecting to scorn and attempting to repel the wisdom waiting at their doors; and their reward will be that which they dread and seek so clumsily to avert—their own collapse when their people come to understand how weak is the foundation of the monument on which they take their stand. If they were not too ignorant or too conceited to study European history, they might learn that Governments which have attempted to keep down progress have been swept away by the flood they have tried to stem; while those which have led in the path of liberty and enlightenment, have gained strength and respect. This is true intellectually as well as socially. It is the province of rulers to promote educational as well as political progress; and a contrary policy is certain to produce reaction. That contrary policy the Chinese officials are pursuing. While China's Ambassador is assuring us that she is hospitable to fair argument; that she is extending to us the right hand of invitation; that she gladly welcomes "the shining cross," her officials are really opposing every intelligent innovation as vigorously as ever, though perhaps less openly. We repeat the belief we have frequently expressed, that the people do not share this dread of change, when not worked upon by the mandarins; and it is the wishes of the people, not those of their rulers that we have to consult. The arguments of the latter are worthy of respect only so far as they represent the feeling of those they govern. Holding these views, then, and knowing the innovations we seek to be for the benefit of Chinese as well as of foreigners, we may with a clear conscience "demand for our citizens what is granted by every civilised state to another—the right to travel, to reside, and to pursue whatever industry we may think proper," in any part of China. We may do more; we may urge the introduction of steam and the removal of commercial restrictions. If China claims to be admitted into the family of nations on a complete equality, she must do her share towards establishing that equality.

Summary of News.

We have little local news to record. A cricket match has been played between the Cricket Club and the Racket Court, and has been won by the former who thus score the odd event.

A programme of the approaching regatta has been published. Its most interesting features—the international four and eight oar matches—we had already spoken of. The only other remarkable item is a junior eight oar race. With these exceptions the programe contains the usual items, and altogether promises good sport.

The pump was got to work on the *Ajax* on Sunday, and was found to work admirably, throwing out some six tons of water a minute; but it got choked after a few strokes, by sucking in a piece of camlets from the cargo. A wire cap has been fitted to it to prevent recurrence of the accident; but further operations have, we hear, been postponed till neap tides. It has been ascertained that she is only about one foot in the mud before, and two feet astern; and little doubt is entertained of raising her when once work is begun in earnest.

No case of importance has come before the Supreme or the Mixed Court. Reports of petty trials which have occurred will be found elsewhere.

It will be seen that one of the men concerned in the reckless destruction of property at Hong-que, on the occasion of the late fire, has been sentenced by the French Consular Court to thirty-six days imprisonment. This is a severe sentence, and will no doubt have a deterrent effect, on people who may be inclined to commit similar eccentricities in future.

Those of our readers who have not been present at a Chinese flagellation may care for a sketch of the process, as daily performed at the Mixed Court. After the Court adjourns, the Chinese Magistrate retires to an inner Court, where the sentences are carried out. Seating himself at a raised desk, he orders each culprit to be again brought before him, reads over the charge and sentence, and winds up by giving the required signal. Forthwith, the delinquent is pounced upon by two or three of the Court runners, partially stripped, prostrated on the pavement, and a "bamboo" about an inch wide and half as thick is brought in requisition. Each stroke is loudly counted by the person flogging, and a change of executioners takes place after every twenty blows. The heavy bamboo which is a trifle larger, is only used on very bad characters or on Cantonmen. For a noticeable feature is the difference with which the punishment is carried out on Cantonese and Northerners; the former catching it awfully. The blows, which sound light enough, nevertheless frequently draw blood from being repeated on the same spot.

Another evening paper has been started in Shanghai, under the name of the *Evening Courier*. This makes the fourth daily journal to which residents are invited to subscribe; to say nothing of one bi-weekly and two weekly papers. Shanghai ought to be flourishing!

The professor of astronomy at the Peking College favours us with some interesting notes regarding the approaching passage of Mercury across the sun's disc.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Part II. of the Customs Return of trade for 1867. It is intended, the title page tells us, to show, "in addition to the direct importation from foreign countries, the distribution of the Imports—chiefly from Shanghai to the Yangtze and Northern Ports—and in addition to the exports to foreign countries, the native produce carried from port to port, in foreign vessels, for native consumption."

On another page will be found an interesting paragraph regarding the presentation, to an old resident in Ningpo, of a mark of respect by the Chinese merchants with whom he has come in business contact. We also publish the minutes of an interesting lecture on beggars, delivered to the Ningpo Book Club by the Rev. A. E. Moule. The organized state of society which he describes as existing among native beggars, is not confined to China. Beggars have kings and a government, if we are not mistaken, in London and other European cities.

Our Chinkeang correspondent sketches a state of affairs which might be expected to follow our temporary defeat in the Yangchow matter. Despite a proclamation by Tseng-kwo-fan declaring that missionaries have a right to reside in any Chinese city, a counter proclamation has been posted, threatening to burn the houses of any who may venture to test this right, and to pull down the yamêns of any mandarins who may aid them.

An interesting account of a daring robbery committed at Soochow will be found on another page. The thieves disguised themselves as officials, entered a pawnbrokers' shop on the plea of an official visit, closed the doors and looted the place.

The Taotai of Shanghai has just returned from paying his farewell visit to Tseng-kwo-fan, previous to the latter's departure for Chi-li. Tseng will, however, we understand, remain at Nanking until his successor, Ma, arrives to relieve him. The latter is now on leave, in Shantung, and will probably not come down for a month.

A Newchwang correspondent sends us the following items of news:—

Some banditti were beginning to create disturbances in the neighbourhood of Tien-chuang-tai, an important mart on the Liao, eighty *li* above Yingtsze. The Taotai dispatched one hundred of the disciplined troops against them, and succeeded in effecting the capture of three ringleaders. Two were at once decapitated at Yingtsze, and the third was for a few days detained in prison, in the hope that information might be extorted from him. No details of any great interest were elicited. The robbers had without doubt emerged from the hunting forest. The country is now thoroughly tranquil. Two or three weeks ago, an émeute took place in the prison attached to the Yamen of the magistrate of Haicheng. Among the prisoners who attempted to escape, were two who had taken part in the attack on Mr. Knight in 1866. They were both shot dead before they had passed beyond the Yamen wall. A high mud wall is to be erected for the defence of Yingtsze, on the sides that are not protected by the river. The cost is estimated at Tls. 40,000. Half will be contributed by the local merchants, and half will be furnished by government. During September, there have been some exceptionally prolonged and heavy falls of rain in this neighbourhood, and the crops on low lying land must have suffered to a considerable extent. The harvest nevertheless is still spoken of as a plentiful one, and even were the contrary the case, the enormous stocks of pulse and cake accumulated in the warehouses, must preclude anything but a trivial advance in price. The demand for imports continues to be most inconsiderable; a general improvement in business has, however, often characterised the closing months of the season, and those who look forward to such a change this year, need not be regarded as unwisely sanguine.

An interesting sketch of the working of the Amoy Medical Mission hospital will be found on another page.

At the instance of H. B. M. Consul at Taiwan, the Taotai has been induced to withdraw the restrictions heretofore existing on the camphor trade by Europeans in Formosa.

The only interesting news from Hongkong relates to the mysterious ship which lately drifted into the port of Hakodadi. It is surmised that she may not, after all, be the *Providenza*, but a ship which sailed some time ago from Lima for another port on the South American coast, with a quantity of treasure and some of the *Providenza's* coolies on board, that the crew murdered the captain and bolted with the treasure, leaving on board the coolies who have drifted to Japan.

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Editorial Selections.

THE YANGCHOW AFFAIR.

Tseng-kwo-fan's despatch to the Taotai of Chinkeang speaks fairly enough on paper; but it does not give one the idea that the writer's heart was in it. He is obliged to admit the right of missionaries to reside in Chinese cities, though it is noteworthy that he supports his ruling by quoting precedents instead of the treaty. He blames the Taotai and the Hsien for not supporting them in this right; but finds it unnecessary to punish either—the latter having been already removed for some other fault, and the fault of the former being too slight. Certain rules are laid down under which leases to foreigners must be granted; and a significant hint is given that churches outside the wall are preferable to such buildings within it. The most objectionable feature is the injunction to magistrates to supervise all such house bargains. We have more than once remarked that the only difficulty experienced in renting houses arises from official interference. Landlords never object to missionary tenants, when they are let alone. It would have been far more satisfactory if the Viceroy had simply laid down that these had a right to go where they like, without interference. It is to be feared officials of the caste of those at Yangchow and Chinkeang, will make anxiety to protect the missionary from rapacious landlords, and the landlords from improper tenants, an excuse for seriously impeding arrangements which would be easy if both were let alone. This however is less a fault in the dispatch than in the probable working of the rules it lays down. On the whole, as it clearly admits the main point—the right of residence—it must be regarded as tolerably satisfactory. A good criterion, perhaps, is its evident distastefulness to the anti-foreign party at Chinkeang. When the Che-hsien made public the Viceroy's order, a counter proclamation was issued, threatening annihilation to any missionary who ventured to settle in Chinkeang; and destruction to any official who should protect him. The document is written in very bad Chinese and is supposed to have emanated from the Tartar soldiery who got up the anti-foreign demonstration shortly before the *Rinaldo* went up. The result of Mr. Medhurst's negotiation with Tsên-kwo-fan has now become known in Chin-keang, and has so far emboldened these men and their leader, that it is not unlikely they would put their threat in execution if its sincerity were put to the test. In the meantime, we hear of no attempt by the authorities to take down the offensive placard, which seems thus to have their tacit approval; while the Yang-chow Prefect is doing his best to nullify the slight result Mr. Medhurst's visit did secure, by hunting to death the unfortunate owner of the house Mr. Taylor's mission occupied. He was obliged to let him out of prison; but set a crowd of Yamên hangers-on to persecute and ruin him. A few weeks ago, says our correspondent, he was a prosperous man; to-day he is penniless. Verily the Chinese Officials are "hospitable to fair argument," and anxious to do justice; especially remarkable is their anxiety to guard the rights of their own people.

And with matters at this pass, our interests at Chin-keang are left to a gentleman who ranks only as third Assistant in the Consular Service, and who has not even the support of a gun-boat. Negociations are of course at a stand still, pending Sir Rutherford Alcock's action in the matter; but we do think it would be wise to make some show of care for our dignity and interest in the meantime. Mr. Medhurst could, of course, not stay at Chinkiang. It would have been undignified to do so. But we are surprised he did not think it well to depute one of his senior subordinates to remain there. The presence of a vice-consul and a gun-boat would have expressed a sort of armed neutrality, and exercised a wholesome influence over the anti-foreign agitators at that city. As it is, we must seem to the people to to have completely abandoned the field. The officials probably know better; but it is desirable no misconception at all should exist on this head. The Chinese are easily impressed by outward show and very prone to draw conclusions from its absence. In the present state of feeling at Chinkeang, it is very desirable we should give some sign of existence and of strength. Directly the *Rinaldo* returned from Nanking, we urged the despatch of a gun-boat to take her place; and the necessity for its presence seems scarcely less now than at that time. The good which the *Rinaldo* might have done by remaining has been lost; but the presence of a gunboat may prevent further harm. We must confess it seems strange to us that the Senior Naval Officer should require urging in such a matter. The place for Her Majesty's ships of war is so evidently where British interests are threatened, that we should have thought the necessity for a gunboat's presence at Chinkiang would at once have suggested itself, on the occurrence of the present emergency.

OUR CHINESE NEWSPAPER.

It is seldom we refer to the Chinese newspaper issued from this office; but expressions of interest which reach us from various quarters suggest that a few remarks on it may not be quite wasted. We need hardly say it is rather a literary than a commercial speculation—undertaken, we mean, rather with a view to introduce newspapers to the Chinese, than with a view to monetary profit. It is fortunate that no other end was had in view, as disappointment has been thereby averted. For though the Chinese show a great and increasing interest in the paper, they have not shown a corresponding anxiety to place their names on the subscription list. The paper has, in fact, been carried on at a loss, from its infancy; but, as we said before, a better result was hardly looked for—at least for several years—so we are not much disappointed. It is not easy to create a new want among a people so conservative as the Chinese. It was natural to expect that they would view the new periodical with distrust akin to fear. It might contain doctrines subversive of morality and constitutional authority, but at the same time seductive as the voice of a siren, luring them to destruction; it might conceal some hidden snare, be an infernal machine, or anything except the simple sheet of advertisements and news which it is. Like rats about a new trap, accordingly, they fought very shy of it. And though they have now got over their first dread, they subscribe to it in a way peculiarly their own. They delegate this task to an extremely limited number of their acquaintances, but avail largely of the privilege acquired. We may safely say that every one subscriber represents a hundred readers. It is a centre of attraction all day at the native stores, and compradores' houses become reading-rooms on the day of publication. It finds its way to the chief provincial cities, and to all the coast ports. But unfortunately the appreciation tends to stop at this anxiety to read. The want for a paper has been created; but not the anxiety to buy it. Notwithstanding its ridiculously low price—$4 a year—the subscribers number only a few hundreds, who, as we said before, represent more thousands of readers.

We have also, by invitation and encouragement, succeeded in evoking a literary interest. Problems put have evoked solutions. Subjects started have evoked discussion. And it is remarkable how the tendency to mistake personality for argument, shows itself even in China. This was especially noticeable in a recent discussion on Feng-shuey. The controversialists became so acrimonious after a short time, that we had to close the correspondence. The discussion arose from, and was intimately bound up with, the Shantung mining question; and called forth letters from Soochow, Hang-chow, Ningpo, and even Canton. One mandarin wrote in favour of mining; and was furiously assailed by a Ningpo literate who called him a traitor, a renegade, an eater of foreign rice, and asked him whether he had any ancestral tomb on the hill side, to be disturbed by the shovel of the miner? If he had, he would probably be more guarded. Besides reading and writing for the paper, too, our Chinese clients are beginning to advertise in it. For a long time the advertisers were all foreigners; but latterly native shops have begun to see the advantage of making public their attractions. The officials subscribe to it, even, at several outports, although they rail at its outspoken comments. Various indications, in fact, have encouraged us lately to believe that our efforts are tending to success—that our native friends are beginning to appreciate the luxury of a newspaper, and that our 本地新聞紙 may in time rank among natives, as the *Daily News* does among foreigners. We have spoken of it all along as a new feature in Chinese society, because the publications which do exist can hardly be called newspapers, though even they disseminate some information. The *Peking Gazette*, for example, may rank with the *Government Gazette* of London. It contains nothing but Imperial proclamations; and the only provincial publications are reprints, from it, of such edicts as affect one especial province. Nothing in the shape of a popular organ, open to expression of independent opinion, is known. The remark has been frequently made that China is now at nearly the same stage of civilization as England was two or three hundred years ago; and certainly, up to the 17th century, England was no better off in this respect than China is now. The first newspaper published in London was a summary, from Venetian Gazettes, of events during the thirty years war.

We set out by saying that letters which had lately reached us suggested these comments on our Chinese paper. We frequently get inquiries into its career, which these remarks will serve to answer; and we sometimes have to thank sinologues for contributions which, we have tried to show, are not thrown away. That the paper is read, and read with lively interest, not in Shanghai alone but in the neighbouring cities and at the coast ports, we have proof in the correspondence elicited by any interesting subject of discussion. And there is hope that the presentation of foreign views and opinions in this familiar form, may tend to familiarise the Chinese with these views, more than can be possibly done by any other means.

REVIEW. *

We have before us an old copy of "the Shanghai Almanac and Miscellany," which used to be published annually by the *N.-C. Herald* office. When or why the publication was discontinued, we are not aware; that it was discontinued at all is, we think, matter for regret, as it contained a great deal of valuable information well worthy of record. Probably only old residents remember the publication. It must not be confounded with the particularly barren "Shanghai Almanac" which ran an useless course in later years. The "Almanac and Miscellany" comprised, in addition to the almanac information, a reprint from the *N.-C. Herald* of papers containing valuable information on Chinese subjects, and some original articles well worthy of perusal. The copy before us, dated 1853, contains seventeen such essays, besides a long list of the period, a record of temperature, and various other "Almanac" information. We took occasion, last year, to draw a contrast between a long list of '52 and one for '67, or we might be tempted to moralise on the record of names long since passed away. But we will content ourselves with remarking that Shanghai then contained 40 hongs and only 250 residents, all told. At the outset, a plea is put in for the salubrity of Shanghai, which will excite much difference of opinion. Some people still insist that its climate is excellent; others maintain that it is detestable. Probably both have some right on their side. It would be difficult to improve upon the winter months which we are now fast approaching; but it would not be easy to find a more trying climate than that of Shanghai during an ordinary July or August. The Miscellany claims for the climate "a distinctly salubrious character, and believes that few will object to its doing so, for at least eight months of the year." The writer admits that, during the summer months, the climate is scarcely to be selected for its exceeding healthfulness; but believes that, with proper care to avoid exciting causes, and prompt attention to premonitory symptoms, most diseases may be averted."

Passing, however, to the part of the book which is more particularly interesting, we find the first paper on "the introduction of European astronomy by the Jesuits, at Peking," giving an interesting sketch of the career of Ricci, Schaal and their successors, who found ready hearers at the Imperial Court. A number of books, written by them and under their inspiration, are still highly prized. The paper winds up by lamenting "that the majority of Chinese readers are too much occupied in learning to write artificial poetry and an elegant style, to care for science. There must be much enquiry excited and many works written, before the doctrine of the earth's motion and its kindred truths can become widely known." A report on the "Loo-choo Naval Mission," established at Napa, follows, and tells a very similar tale to the Formosan memorial which we reprinted a few days ago—converts persecuted and protection for them asked. It is evident, however, to the writer's mind, that "as it was in China so it is now in Japan, it is policy and not conscience that banishes the Gospel because the authorities fear its professors." What was true then is true now, and the remark applies forcibly to the present juncture. A series of letters on the country round Shanghai and on the neighboring cities, by a traveller well conversant with Chinese, might be read with advantage by up-country travellers of the present day. They would be surprised to find how many objects, usually passed by, gain interest when their history is recorded. Especially readable is a description of Soochow, of its pagodas, and of the Ta-hu. The population of Qain-san, fifteen years ago, was estimated at 100,000! The writer found it desirable to travel in Chinese costume and had to live on Chinese food. The rebellion has removed that necessity, if it has ruined and depopulated the cities described. Dr. Macgowan contributes an interesting article on "Piracies, Riots and Lynch Law at Ningpo." It is satisfactory to find matters have much improved since them. The Portuguese lorchas, which were eventually destroyed by a Cantonese flotilla in 1857, were then spreading terror on the coast. Originally engaged to protect trading junks against pirates, they had finished by out-rivalling the depredations of the pirates themselves till, in the year we have named, a large fleet of Canton junks made their appearance off Ningpo, captured the lorchas and slaughtered a number of the crews. The pirates however remained in full force, and various encounters between them and the mandarin gunboats are chronicled. The former had their head quarters at Shih-poo, and became so powerful that they fairly blockaded Ningpo. At one time, says Dr. Macgowan, not less than four hundred vessels of various sizes were detained by them for ransom; and a

* Shanghai Almanac and Miscellany, for 1853.

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very slight movement by the piratical fleet towards Ningpo would have occasioned a panic and caused its desertion by the mandarins. The presence of H. B. M. brig *Contest* alone gave some confidence. When this vessel left, the pirates throw a cable across the mouth of the river, and squeezed every passing boat. Eventually they were heavily subsidised to disband.

An amusing sketch is given of a riot arising from "penance exhibition," at a monastery in Ningpo. These are illegal, but were sometimes practised under cover of bribery. A literate named Wang, on this occasion, failing to get so much as he wanted to abstain from complaint, attacked the priests with a hundred men during the ceremony; but the priests showed manful fight and repelled their assailants. Wang accordingly brought a complaint against them next day, for assault and battery, and got some of them expelled, and the monastery heavily fined. We have not time to turn farther over the leaves of this pamphlet; but shall take an early opportunity of returning to it, as these records of occurrences preceding the experience of most present residents in Shanghai, are full of interest.

REVIEW. *

The last annual report of the Amoy Medical Mission Hospital shews this to be one of the most successful institutions of its kind, in China. It is difficult to compare the number of cases treated at the different hospitals, as all do not calculate the attendance in the same way. But as the in-cases represent the greatest amount of good effected, and, probably, the greatest amount of distrust overcome, it is worthy of note that the Amoy Hospital surpasses in this respect even Shanghai and Canton. 751 patients were treated in its wards during 1867, and many applicants have been refused admission, from sheer want of room. The increase in the number of in-patients is the more gratifying, because it shows that the reputation of foreigners for medical skill is extending, and distrust of them abating—at least in districts where officials and literati refrain from spreading false accusations against them. For the in-door patients in the Amoy hospital come as a rule from the mainland. The report says:—

"Many of them come from distances of 60 to 80 miles; the great majority suffer from chronic diseases, both medical and surgical, and it is only by prolonged treatment that such can be benefitted. It is very gratifying to us to find that this class of patients are growing on our hands; for, apart from the professional interest which such cases present, it is on them, to a far greater extent than on dispensary patients, that the medical and surgical practitioner can confer real and lasting benefit. We have often been very much discontented with the unsatisfactory nature of dispensary practice amongst the Chinese, and the question has frequently occurred to us, whether it would not redound much more to the credit of European medicine, were we to close the dispensary and devote our time and attention entirely to the Hospital. And as far as missionary work is concerned, it has been our experience that the conversions to Christianity that have occurred in connection with our institution have been, as far as we can remember, almost without an exception amongst those residing in the wards."

And patients thus treated spread far and wide among their neighbours, on their return home, reports of kindness shown and cures wrought. Such experience of the benefits conferred by Medical Missionaries is the best antidote to official attempts to decry these, as at Yang-chow and Taiwan, by tales of babies' eyes boiled down, wells poisoned, madness induced, and other enormities committed. These patients from a distance are usually afflicted with some chronic disease, for which native doctors have prescribed, and Taoist priests muttered charms and incantations in vain, and come as a last resource to the foreign hospital whose reputation is gradually spreading among even the isolated villages of the interior. They take with them what little *cash* they can spare, and stay in the hospital so long as this holds out. Too frequently, Dr. Carnegie says, "after having been several months in the wards, they find the savings which they had been storing up for some months before to enable them to visit the hospital, are expended, and that they must, however reluctantly, return to their homes, to procure the necessaries of life."

"For this class of patients," continues the writer, "our sympathy has been frequently called forth, and it has been with feelings of lively regret that we have seen them departing from the hospital. But what can be done in such cases? Our funds are altogether inadequate for the purpose of feeding such patients; indeed it requires all we can get to meet the expenses of rent, repairs, assistant's wages, medicines and so on. But we must confess, that on such occasions, we have had feelings akin to envy towards the hospitals of the West, with their well-stocked larders and wine cellars How thankful would we be for a good soup kitchen, from which we might be able to issue even one good meal a-day. More good would accrue from this to many of our patients, than from all the drugs they swallow, or to say the least of it, the drugs would be rendered far more efficacious by such an accompaniment. But why, in this land of dollars, should we not be in a position to be able to supply such necessary medical comforts to our patients? We do not think that it would be in any way a misapplication of the public revenue, were the Chinese Government to hand over to us, for this very purpose, a few thousand taels every year, especially as so many of the Government servants, such as Yamun officials, soldiers, etc., avail themselves of the benefits of our institution.

The Chinese Government—à M. Burlingame ne déplaise— is too intent on repelling foreign intruders to dream of promoting the welfare of its subjects; and local Officials prefer inventing false evidence against the benefactors of their servants, to acknowledging the generous kindness the latter have received. In some few cases, Chinese merchants have been induced to subscribe, by foreigners who have brought the claims of the hospital before them; but a reference to the account sheet shows that, out of an income of $1,258, $239 only were received from Chinese—all the rest having been subscribed by foreign residents. The results accomplished with this small sum show how vast good might be done by medical missionary enterprise if, only, the Chinese merchants and gentry could be induced to apply to its support a small portion of the charities which they do annually bestow. For, as we have often shown, the Chinese do give, largely, in support of various institutions—foundling hospitals, medical hospitals, burying societies, etc., to say nothing of the enormous sums squandered on religious processions and superstitious rites. 2,000 new cases were treated by the Amoy hospital during the year 1867, out of these slender resources; and we notice that 581 were treated at the Peking hospital during the same period, on an income of Tls. 282. Too much sympathy cannot be expressed in the philanthropic efforts of medical men who devote their time and knowledge to labour which, as Dr. Carnegie says, frequently is by no means romantic to the surgeon, though a matter of life or death to the China patient.

* Annual Report of the Medical Mission Hospital at Amoy—for 1867.

SHANGHAI.

A married person whose spouse has not been heard of within a reasonable time, and may therefore not unwarrantably be supposed *non esse*, is allowed to replace the loved one who is gone; as if the prior band had been ruptured by death visibly, and at a known time. But between the departure of such missing spouse and the lapse of time which converts doubt into moral certainty, there is a period which must be rather trying. Such a one, if a disposition should arise in his mind at this period to pay his addresses to an eligible lady, is at the mercy of society and all its legions; and if he is a sensible man he would act in accordance with the old adage of thinking twice before he spoke once. One of our *quondam* most lively societies seems now to be somewhat in the position of the missing spouse. Where is the Debating Society? Is it dead, dying, or asleep? The period of gestation is over; pheasants have appeared in Smith's market (and elsewhere), but no sound has been heard of returning life to the Society. Are we then to conclude that it is not? Did the feebler utterances and sudden choking of last spring portend dissolution? If so, friends have not received the usual intimation; no service has been read over the deceased, and no claims have been made for the little savings that had accumulated during a short but frugal life. There is irregularity somewhere, and it behoves those interested, either to have it legislated that the Society is *bonâ fide* dead, or to take steps to have it recovered and properly set on its legs again. It is doubtful if Shanghai contains the pabulum that should nourish a Debating Society for any length of time. All societies which have no very positive object, whether they meet to discuss the martyrdom of King Charles, eat beefsteaks, or drink tea and cold water, have a knack of running themselves out. They have no community of interest to give them elasticity, and as soon as the novelty of their first meetings wears off, there is nothing to counteract the deadening influences of satiety and bores. No debating society can continue to flourish which is not composed of members who are more anxious to speak than to listen, and who are willing before the debate to make themselves creditably informed about its subject; but in a mercantile community like Shanghai it is not to be expected that there should be many men to whom it would not be more or less disagreeable to concentrate their attention, at an arbitrary time, upon some question about which they know nothing and wish to know nothing, simply in order that they may be able to speak when they have no wish to speak, before an audience whose members are chiefly concerned in silent criticism and readiness to ridicule. Yet men of that class made up nineteen twentieths of the registered members of the Shanghai Debating Society, and under the incubus it was bound sooner or later to give way. Other causes accelerated its decay. The admission at will of residents who were non-members depreciated the privileges of membership, and destroyed the private nature of the meetings. And more potent still, the unfailing, undignified, turgid and flatulent harangues which gushed from the lips of eccentric members, offended good taste; and though provocative of laughter for the time were none the less fatal in their effects.

If the Society is numbered with the dead, we hope to see something arise out of its ashes, which, while shunning its defects and errors, may preserve its advantages. Anything that rouses the after dinner sleeper is good. Reading books is to many as great a weariness of the flesh as writing them. Social converse is not given to all bachelors at all times, and billiards and cards do not always charm. At the meetings of the Debating Society men did not sleep; as a rule they did not grow weary, and they acquired a great deal of varied and useful information. Each speaker brought his quota to the general store, and the total at the close of the debate was invariably good, and worthy of being carried away. The benefit thus derived is sufficient in itself to stimulate a few of the more zealous of the old members to reorganise a smaller and more private club. But there is another and more immediate benefit which is not to be overlooked. The power of being able to speak in public, of being able calmly and without flurry to state a line of argument, or give a review of a number of facts, is valuable and worthy of acquirement, and is only to be acquired in any degree of excellence by practice. For such practice, a well organised Debating Club is an excellent school. Useful also is such an institution for rubbing off the angles and corners of the narrow-minded and uncharitable, and for those unaccustomed to contradiction and therefore impatient of it, how very good it is to have to sit quietly for two or three hours and hear their facts misrepresented, their arguments misunderstood, and their feelings unappreciated. While to those who enjoy speculative discussion of general and more or less abstract subjects, such debates are productive of actual enjoyment. We think it probable that the mistake of the Debating Society was accidental and not essential, and that had more thought been bestowed on its rules and the composition of its members, its sudden suspension would not have occurred. There are many indirect advantages to be derived from the existence of such a Society, and among others it is no small thing to contribute towards relieving the monotony of life in Shanghai, whose politics and commerce and tittle-tattle can well bear laying aside for two evenings in the month.

SOOCHOW.

Our readers are no doubt aware that the Futai of this province has lately visited Shanghai, to enquire into a great robbery case at Soochow. The following are, so far as we can learn, the particulars:—"On a very rainy day last month, on the 17th we think, three thieves dressed as mandarins, one wearing a red button and the other two blue ones, entered the city in chairs (the day being wet the chairs were covered with the green waterproofs and the curtains down), accompanied by forty ruffians dressed up to represent soldiers, and went to the largest pawnshop in the place, where red-button informed the proprietor he had a warrant from Tseng-kwo-fan for the arrest of some robbers who were known to be amongst the men in his employ; and, sitting down in one of the inner rooms, enquired how many persons were engaged in the place. He was told forty, when he desired that they might all be brought before him that he might point out the thieves, as he knew them by sight; requesting at the same time that the outside doors might be shut, to keep the rude populace from entering the building. All the persons in the house being before him, he remarked that there were some missing, and was informed that two cooks were the only absentees, and that they were out buying some things. He then desired his soldiers to dispose of the lot; when, to the astonishment of the unfortunates, knives were instantly drawn and ropes and gags were produced from bags which had been stowed away in the chairs, and before the bewildered creatures knew what was up they found themselves securely gagged and pinioned. They were then led into some outhouse in rear of the building where they were tied up, and the mandarins and soldiers applied themselves to looting the place. The bags that had contained the gags, etc., were stuffed full of gold and silver ornaments; but no clothing was taken, being too bulky to be carried off. The loot was then placed in the chairs, together with the mandarins' hats and coats, and these latter turned themselves into soldiers by donning the attire of three of their men, while the men so deprived of their military dress were pinioned and made to do duty as thieves. The lot then went off, having apparently the mandarins in the chairs, with three captured thieves following strongly guarded by the soldiers. They all trotted out of the city as they came in, and although they were passed by some officials, nothing seems to have been suspected, and they got clear off. The pawnshop people remained tied up till the two coolies returned with the purchases. This beats Foreign thieving all to nothing. The only parallel case we can remember is one described (or imagined) by Alexander Dumas, where some thieves simulated the Portuguese embassy at Paris, and impounded the contents of the Ambassadorial exchequer.

CHINKIANG.

The inhabitants of Chinkiang are determined, it would seem, to try the question of missionary residence inside the city with foreigners, and see if they cannot give indirect support to Tsêng-quo-fan in his scarcely disguised hostility to the outer Barbarian. A proclamation was published in the city by the Ch'e Hsiên yesterday, re-

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lative to foreigners renting or buying houses inside the walls; and it has been followed by a counter proclamation this morning, threatening the missionaries with serious penalties if they take advantage of the permission accorded to them by the Ch'e Hsiên. This precious document is signed simply by "the people of Chinkiang"—no names are given and no trace of its authorship has as yet been found.

Unlike the Ch'e Hsien's proclamation, it is brief and to the point. It says that if any foreign missionaries dare to take a house inside the walls, it will be burned over their heads; and if the authorities help them, their Yamêns will suffer a like fate. The Ch'e Hsien's proclamation which evidently called forth this manifesto, was prepared by the Viceroy at Nankin and sent down to the Taotai here to be issued. It is a lengthy document, and seems on the whole pretty fair. The clause in it, however, which requires the approval of the Magistrate to render a purchase valid, is one of those insidious schemes which Chinese officials know best how to wield to the prejudice of foreigners. Practically speaking it is simply prohibitive. I enclose a copy of the document as it may prove of interest to the public.

The Magistrate of Tan-tu-hsien (Chinkeang) issues a proclamation. The following instructions have been received from H. E. the Viceroy Tsêng.

"With respect to the question of allowing religious establishments within the walls of cities, the Tsung-li Yamên gave their decision on the occasion of a French Missionary, during the 4th year of T'ung-chih, renting a house of Hueí-chi Hsien in Chekiang. The decision was as follows:—"The erection "of religious establishments in the interior "has been going on for a long time; but "as, in point of fact, the Missionaries are "all foreigners, when any land is purchased "for religious purposes, the deed of sale "should state in so many words that the "land is transferred to the public estate of "the Roman Catholic Mission of the place. "The purchase of land by foreigners as "their private property being contrary to "treaty should still be prohibited."

The deeds issued of late years to French religious establishments in Nanking and Anhwei have all been conformable to this decision. As Chin-kiang is a port open to Foreign Trade, and as in Kiang-su and Anhwei the erection of an establishment, and the gift of a public office has been sanctioned, the same rule will apply to Chin-kiang—that is the lease of a house for religious purposes within the walls is what ought also to be sanctioned.

In this case, I have no fault to find with you for taking cognisance according to Treaty, of the lease by Mr. Taylor of the Hsia family's house.

What is wrong in your conduct is that you, on the repudiation of the lease by the Hsia family, failed to give the proper orders to Wang, Magistrate of Tan-t'u Hsien, to bring the case to a satisfactory ending by procuring another house,—going hurriedly to Soochow instead,—while you had promised to Mr. Assistant Allen to give those orders.

That Magistrate Wang should omit to rebuke the Hsia family for giving a lease and then repudiating it, and also omit to quash all further source of complication by procuring another house, is all the reverse of what was required of him. I need not proceed in any examination of Wang's conduct, as he has already been deprived of his appointment for his conduct of another case.

As your own remissness, though culpable, does not justify removal or report to the Throne, I will not take further notice of your prayer to be allowed employment elsewhere.

Two points in this case ought, as a matter of duty, to be investigated, and the offenders punished;—first, the illegal conduct of Hsia Lü-chih in leasing away the property by stealth,—second, the conduct of the women in reclaiming against the lease. But to punish the first would arouse the jealousy of the foreigners, and to punish the woman Hsia (Née Li) for her pertinacious preference of the former lease would excite the suspicions of the silly populace, and might bring on a commotion.

In the 5th and 6th years of T'ung Chih, the French Missionary 雷 Lei concluded the purchase of the Shuang-Lien Monastery at An-ch'ing (or Gan-king), but as the gentry and people objected to its being turned into a book office, the local authorities (Foo and Hsien) selected a plot outside the city, which he might buy for a church, and found another house inside the city to be leased as an office, and the Missionary Lei gladly accepted this. Let this plan be followed at Chinkiang.

You and the Prefect and magistrate will rent another, and suitable, house within the city for Mr. Taylor, and report the result to me.

The actual transfer of a house rented for religious purposes from a Chinese, if insisted on, must not be allowed to take place before the whole circumstances are reported to the Magistrate:—

Firstly, because the Foreign Missionaries may not be peaceable, inoffensive men, and may enter into underhand relations for mutual benefit with bad characters:—

Secondly, evilly-disposed persons might sell land under false title-deeds, and the Missionaries suffer loss by their purchase:—

Thirdly, this would be strictly according to the course pursued at Shanghai, where land about to be rented, must first be reported for inspection before a legalized deed is granted.

Fourthly,—and it also accords with the rule laid down in the Hueí-chi case, namely that purchase for religious establishment only, is to be authorised;—not for private tenure.

If these four points be repeatedly pressed on the attention of the Consul and foreigners, they will no doubt give in their adhesion to them.

You must also explain for the information of everyone that the propagation of religion is allowed by Treaty, and that no molestation must be offered to the Missionaries. Anyone in future concerned in collecting a mob or raising a riot shall not be left unpunished, but whoever he be, whether soldier or citizen, Tartar or Chinese, will at once be arrested and punished for the warning of others."

The above is therefore published for general information. Let no one presume to disobey!

Up to a few days ago, the people here were in ignorance as to the result of Mr. Medhurst's negotiations at Nankin. They were generally under the impression that he had been quite successful, and that Tsêng had yielded to his urgent remonstrances. About four or five days ago, however, a full statement of the case in Chinese was circulated amongst the principal residents in the city, and they are now in possession of all the facts as they occurred. They have learned that the Consul made six or seven demands on the Viceroy; and that only one or two were conceded and the rest flatly refused. What the result of this may be remains to be seen.

There is not much news from Yangchow. The unfortunate inn-keeper in whose house Mr. Taylor lodged, when he first visited that city, has been utterly ruined. It was contrary to the amnesty granted by Tseng-kwo-fan to put him in prison, but the Ch'e-hsien found out an equally effective way to compass his destruction without violating the letter of the amnesty. Seven or eight runners from his yamên were detached to dog his steps day and night. They lived upon him, smoked opium at his expense, took possession of his house and property, and the consequence has been that he is now utterly ruined and without a *cash* in his possession. Six weeks ago he was a prosperous and independent man; at present he is an utter beggar. He has brought all this on himself simply because he was friendly towards foreigners and entertained them in his house as he would any other visitors who paid their way.

29th Sept., 1868.

NINGPO.

Mr. W. Davidson one of the oldest European residents in China, has just been honoured, on his departure from Ningpo for Europe, with a testimony of esteem and respect from the Chinese of the city, so seldom accorded even to native officials of spotless reputation and great popularity, as to be well worthy of a special record. The tokens presented consisted of a pair of 'Wan-min-san' (萬民傘) umbrellas of enormous size, tokens of authority all over the East, and a tablet. On the umbrellas are embroidered characters, expressive of the virtues of him to whom the gift is made, and on the tablet especial mention is made of the honour and esteem which Mr. Davidson's fairness, justice and affability have gained for him, during a residence in Chusan and Ningpo of over a quarter of a century. At a time when foreigners are being so often insulted and annoyed by officials, it is gratifying to find that honesty, intelligence, and kind bearing to the merchants are not without their fruits. The presentation of a 'Wan-ming-san' is an extremely unusual event; the consent of all the Guilds, all powerful in China, has to be obtained; and one dissentient voice among the 'myriad people' is sufficient to veto the proceeding. Mr. Davidson should be justly proud of the unusual distinction he appears to have earned so honourably. It may be worth mentioning that the presentation of a 'Wan-ming-san' is considered so important an event that it is officially recorded by the Taotai in the Magistracy, and is duly noted in every edition of the Records or Topographical Annals of the Prefecture.

The first of a new series of lectures was given on the evening of the 25th instant, by the Rev. A. E. Moule, the subject being the "Beggars of Ningpo." D. B. MacCartee, Esq., M.D., in the chair.

The lecturer remarked on the interest excited in London some time ago by a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* who, in order to investigate the lodgings of the poor the more thoroughly, disguised himself as a "casual," bathed in the casual's bath, ate the casual's food, sat on the casual's seat, heard the jokes and pleasantry of casuals, and then issued forth to inform London of the abominations in her midst. In order to ascertain anything relative to the beggars of Ningpo, the lecturer ought perhaps to have arrayed himself in an old sack, or in a suit of matting, and have passed days, and at least one night, in the haunts of the beggar community. The physical exertion necessary for such enquiries was beyond the lecturer's strength, and he had nothing to offer but such information on the beggar class as might be obtained by enquiry and observation.

The state of beggars in Ningpo would seem indeed to be what the Chinese themselves termed it 眼前地獄 "a present hell." In entering a native house of the poorer class, the absence of what we are accustomed to call home comforts is painfully apparent; no fireside corner, inadequate protection from winter cold, inadequate inlet for summer breezes, crowding and filth. These make one think that to be a poor Chinaman is the ideal of human discomfort. But if the tiled roof and ill-closed windows are taken away, and one had to live under a 'Liang-ding' a 'rest shed' open to the four winds of heaven, in winter deprived of shelter, without shoes, an old blanket for covering, hungry and unsatisfied, with no hope of food, to retire when the short winter day closes, to the common miserable home, to shiver and fail to sleep till morning, and so all the year round,—snow, mosquitoes, filth and dirt, dirt and filth, snow and mosquitoes, until, when death comes, a dog-like burial under the city wall closes this veritable hell on earth. The beggar's sayings seem to say that this is not so unbearable after all. "Three years a beggar who would be a king." "The finest rice has no charms equal to a roving liberty," which proverbial expressions would seem to imply that there are "jolly beggars" to be found in China as well as in the west. The lecturer then mentioned a class of beggars closely resembling the gypsies of Europe in their roving habits and free and easy mode of life; but he was unable to determine whether or no they had a common league. In proof of the fascination which the life of a beggar evidently has, the lecturer cited the case of a man he had met. This beggar was a snake catcher; a trade monopolized by the mendicants. He extracted the fangs and poison bags and sold them to medicine shops as a good eye specific. After inspecting his maimed snakes and presenting him with a few *cash*, the lecturer asked how long he had been a beggar. Eighteen years he replied. Why don't you work, the lecturer asked. I haven't "pend dien" 本錢 capital enough he answered. How much do you require to start in the trade you think of? asked the lecturer, 2,000 *cash* he rejoined. 2,000 *cash* only, and could not he in 18 years time scrape together that small sum? The lecturer was inclined to give him the requisite amount on the spot, and was only prevented from doing so, by the thought that from his shed a host of brethren and sisters would emerge, all anxious to engage in trade, all beggars for 18 years, all desiring 2,000 *cash*, and all determined, whether they succeeded or not in their petition, to live and die as beggars.

The lecturer divided the beggars of Ningpo into three main divisions, the principal, most powerful, and best organised of which divisions was under a headman—正頭, who attains his post on account of superior talent for extortion. The presence of Foreigners at the ports, the lecturer had been informed by one well qualified to speak, had either drawn the beggar community from the interior to the coast, or tended to increase their numbers.

According to a Chinese romance the condition of beggars in the capital of Chekiang 1,600 years ago, was not materially different from that of beggars of Ningpo at the present day.

The description of the 'don deo' or Roundhead, the beggar-chief; the Father of the heroine of the novel translated by Mr. Evans in the China Magazine, is applicable to beggar-chiefs in Ningpo. Whatever beggars procure by begging is given up to the chief, and in time of rain and snow he provides them with food and clothes. In Ningpo the headman's duty is to estimate the wealth and resources of the chief shops in the city, tailors and artisans being exempted. He visits these shops, and comes to terms with the proprietor, upon which two papers one green and one red are stuck up in the shop, with the chief's name, the days of payment enumerated and, according to Mr. Avolitch, this phrase—"The brethren must not come here to disturb and annoy." The shop is thus guaranteed against molestation. The large shops give from seven to eight thousand *cash* a year, and some as much as 36,000 *cash*. Men only are admitted into these beggar fraternities and no entrance fee is required.

Births, marriages and deaths "Hyi-cing-song-tsi, these are the beggars' occasions. Is there a wedding in progress, the beggars appear singing. "Good luck! Wealth and honour now behold! Houses full of jade and gold! Sons and Grandson's manifold! Good luck, Good luck." So they chant on the first day and gain a few *cash* to secure their disappearance. The next day they come again and demand the fragments of the feast. Funerals afford them other opportunities, and sometimes a considerable sum is demanded before they will permit the burial or ancestral rites to proceed without interruption.

Another source of profit, the beggars find in some irate creditor, who weary of his debtor's delay or excuses, and caring more to annoy and punish than recover his debt, gives his bill to the beggars to collect; by whom the miserable debtor is soon worried into compliance. Criminals after execution are buried by beggars, and for this a fee is paid.

Sometimes a beggar may be seen sitting quivering in the cold, with a warm garment before him on the pavement covered over with a wisp of straw, intimating that such is the poverty and hunger of the owner that he wishes to sell this his only garment for food. Others attach wisps of straw to their children, implying that they too are for sale. These people are called 哀慟 se-tong, or 擺地攤 pa-di-l'oeu and all belong to the first division directed by a headman.

The class known as 高花子 Kao-pwo-to resembles the first class, but is lower in grade. They live in the outer courts of specified temples, and consist of refugees; and are usually reputed thieves. In the 7th moon when sacrifices are offered to the spirits from the tombs, these poor beggars assemble and claim the remnants of the feast of which the spiritual visitors alone have partaken. In old times a tax called 店費 was levied with a view of supplying cosmetics, etc. to the Ladies of the Imperial Palace. The tax is now not exacted, but the beggars claim a portion of the Imperial remitted dues. At new year time, the winter solstice, these beggars go from house to house driving evil spirits from the kitchen. Each house will give a bowl of rice to three, but only three of these protectors. For the 3rd class an asylum is provided by native liberality, the 孤勞院, entrance into which is gained by some affliction, blindness, lameness or deformity. Sometimes beggars will destroy their own eyesight or that of their children with lime, in order to obtain admission to the institution, and in one case four men were seen crawling through the streets, who had all lost their legs just below the knee. They stated that they had lost their legs in one and the same fire, but it was ascertained that in the south of Shantung, beggars have their legs taken off by a professional beggar surgeon, who ties a piece of thin skin round the middle of the calf, drawing it closer day by day till mortification of the lower part ensues; after a while the bone is exposed, sawn through, and the wound heals up. Numbers however sink under the operation.

In Ningpo, deformed diseased and disfigured mendicants live in a separate range of buildings about 100 in number. They live under a headman, and admission to their fraternity is obtained at the price of a 四悼酒 'four table feast.' Rich natives occasionally distribute clothing and food in winter and summer to all applicants. Thieves bearing insignia of their profession and punishment 'cangues' chains etc. are often met with. The number of beggars of all classes in Ningpo, the Lecturer estimated on native authority at 10,000. Subtracting a considerable proportion of these as rogues, there yet remained a great number of human beings, men, women, and children with bodies and souls, living from year's end to year's

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end in abject and unchanging misery. Ought foreign residents to help these beggars at all, and if so, how? The erection of a few sheds for beggars to sleep in during the winter had been suggested to the lecturer by native friends. In Peking such places are supported by the Government, and are called "Nyi-maskang," bird feather beds being furnished with quantities of feathers for warmth. Somewhere, too, an institution is said to exist where one vast bed coverlid is provided, under which creep crowds of beggars released at dawn. The lecturer then gave an interesting account of the institution for the Chinese poor started in Shanghai, and warmly advocated the establishment of a similar institution in Ningpo as likely to propitiate natives, and to relieve, in an efficacious manner, poverty and suffering of the most extreme nature.

Mr. GARDNER rose to propose a vote of thanks for the extremely interesting paper which had just been read, and thought it worth while mentioning that beggar fraternities existed in Peking, as in Ningpo; each with its recognized head or chief. Mr. Moule had mentioned marriage feasts and funeral ceremonies as offering opportunities availed of by beggars, and there was another occasion on which they invariably presented themselves to ask for alms, namely, whenever a childless parent repaired to a temple to induce the gods to bless him with an heir. The invocation of the beggars "Good luck! wealth and honour now behold! Houses full of jade and gold! Sons and grandsons manifold! Good luck! Good luck!" was the same in Peking as in Ningpo, and many of their phrases appeared to be exactly similar all over the empire. He had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks.

Mr. TRUELSEN seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN in expressing his own hearty concurrence in the vote just accorded, pointed out some of the characteristics of the wandering minstrel beggars, who begged in pairs, singing the one to the other, and remarked that though cases of self-mutilation were doubtless frequently met with among the mendicants, he did not think that all cases of shortened limbs were to be attributed to the practice described by Mr. Moule as obtaining among the beggars in the South of Shantung. He had seen, as a medical man, cases of typhoid fever resulting in a sort of gangrene, affecting the extremities; and a Ningpo man whom he had attended twenty-four years ago had suffered the loss of both legs through typhoid fever and was still alive and hearty.

Mr. PRICE proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman; and the meeting then broke up.

HONGKONG.

The *China Mail* says there are forged Oriental Bank notes in circulation, but bearing obvious signs of forgery in their bad spelling. An interesting question of jurisdiction has been raised in the case of two French sailors who have been brought before the Police charged with being concerned in a violent row on board the M. I. Steamer *Tigre*, in Hongkong harbour. It is contended that, so long as the disturbance is limited to a ship flying the French ensign, the French Consul has jurisdiction. The case was eventually sent back for the Captain to dispose of, as a breach of discipline. A movement is said to be on foot to petition the Queen to recall Governor MacDonnell; but does not seem to meet with much favour. An individual known as Mr. Gardner Fuller, among various names, has been causing some excitement by incurring a series of peculiar debts, and eventually escaping from the custody of his gaoler, whom he had induced to liquor up with him at various grog-shops on his way to gaol. It is suggested that a Library and Museum should be got up in the new City Hall. The *China Mail* learns that "the Canton authorities have decided to attempt defining the bounds of Portuguese jurisdiction at Macao." It is alleged that they desire to divide the port by a central line drawn between Lapa and Steamer Wharf, one side to be deemed within Chinese jurisdiction, and the other side within Portuguese. The Macanese object. The *Daily Press* says, the late agreement by the Kwantung Government to disarm junks, and its subsequent withdrawal from the arrangement, are simply phases of a squeeze by one Ma-e-chang, a salt monopolist of Canton and an intimate friend of the Governor-General. The same paper urges that we should insist on the removal of every official concerned in the late Chinkeang and Yangchow riots, and that the affair should be placed in the hands of the Admiral, if Sir Rutherford Alcock's action at Peking is unsuccessful. From a Report (to the 30th June) by the Directors of the Union Insurance Company, we see that the losses during the short time the Company has been working amount to $ only 17,820, and that it has $175,000 to its credit, besides the paid up capital.

The *Daily Press* says there is difference of a hundred tons between the size of the vessel lately brought into Hakodadi, and that of the *Providenza*; and mentions a rumour that "a vessel in the coasting trade, commanded by a Spanish Captain, and with a Chilian crew, had sailed from Callao with $ 15,000 in specie on board, and some 60 or 70 of the Coolies lately arrived in the *Providenza* and *Camila Cavour*, and had never arrived at her port of destination, or been heard of along the coast. It is not improbable that the crew of this vessel may have murdered their Captain, plundered the treasure, and gone off in the missing-boats, leaving the Coolies behind, who then, in the hope of recovering their liberty, may have shaped the best course they could towards their native land, and blundered in their ignorance on the Japanese coast." But the coolies on board the mysterious ship have said nothing tending to confirm this surmise.

FORMOSA.

At the instance of H. B. M.'s Consul at Taiwan, the Taotai has been induced to issue the following notification:—

Liang, by Imperial Authority Tautai in Taiwan, &c., &c.:—

Whereas on the 13th day of the 7th month (30th August) a Despatch was received from the honorable Naval Officer (Lord Scott, said Despatch inviting a Despatch to the Consul, Mr. Gibson) informing him that thereafter, in the matter of trading in Camphor, English merchants shall be permitted without hindrance to trade in that article; the Tautai having examined as to the above matter finds, that from the time of his assuming office until now he has never forbidden such trade to English merchants, but has only forbidden unprincipled people to trade in Camphor; he therefore begs of the honourable officers specially not thus to reproach his previous action. Hereafter let each (Kingdom) according to the provisions of the Trade of Tientsin, as set forth in the 9th, 12th, 13th and 14th articles, regulate matters, and so China, and the other Kingdoms, be at peace. If there should arise matters which are not consistent with the Treaty, then the Tautai along with the Consul shall with a mutual understanding discuss and determine them, neither party obstinately pursuing his own purpose. Therefore, this Despatch is sent to the Consul that he may examine and act accordingly.

PASSAGE DE MERCURE SUR LE SOLEIL.

Le 7 Novembre 1756, il y a déjà plus d'un siècle, les représentants des sciences Européennes, les astronomes Gaubil et Amyot, à qui la Chine avait ouvert les portes du palais impérial de Pékin, y observaient un des phénomènes célestes les plus intéressants, celui du passage de la planète Mercure à travers le disque du soleil. Le ciel nous convie pour le 5 Novembre de cette année à un pareil spectacle.

On sait que les deux planètes Mercure et Vénus ont leurs orbites comprises dans l'orbite de la terre, et se meuvent par conséquent entre notre globe et le soleil. Vénus est cet astre splendide, plus connu sous le nom d' *étoile du berger*, que nous pouvons contempler, à l'époque de son plus grand écartement du soleil, le soir après le coucher ou le matin avant le lever de l'astre de lumière. Mercure, plus voisin de ce dernier, dont il n'est éloigné que de 15 millions de lieues environ, se trouve plongé tantôt dans les rayons héliaques, tantôt dans les vapeurs de l'horizon, et est difficilement observable, même avec le secours des lunettes. Aussi les astronomes ont-ils songé à mette à profit, pour déterminer les éléments de l'orbite, les rares circonstances où, par suite de la rotation héliocentrique, la planète s'interpose entre la terre et le disque solaire, et s'y projette comme une tache noire, qui traverse d'un mouvement uniforme le fond lumineux. La précision des observations de ces passages, c'est à dire des temps auxquels la planète opère son entrée et sa sortie aux bords opposés du soleil, surpasse celle des observations ordinaires; aussi le retour périodique du phénomène est-il un évènement astronomique auquel les observatoires se préparent de longue main.

Les passages de Mercure se représentent à des intervalles variables de 7 ou 13 années, en Mai au nœud ascendant de l' orbite, en Novembre au nœud descendant. Outre la connaissance exacte des positions de la planète à un temps donné, ils permettent d'obtenir la mesure véritable du diamètre apparent du soleil qui se conclut de leur durée. La précision minutieuse des procédés micrométriques semblerait devoir fournir avec la dernière exactitude cette mesure si importante; mais il n'en est rien, et chaque observateur en a donné une valeur à lui particulière. On peut encore déduire de l'observation du passage en différents lieux de la terre la parallaxe solaire, et par suite la distance de notre globe au soleil; mais la proximité de Mercure au centre du système rend les conditions moins favorables pour cette deduction que les transites de Vénus. Ceux-ci, beaucoup plus rares, n'arrivent alternativement qu'à des intervalles de 8, 122, 8, 105, 8, 122 etc. années. Le dernier a eu lieu en 1769; on en attend deux autres, le 8 Decembre 1874, et le 6 Decembre 1882.

C'est l'immortel auteur de la découverte des lois qui régissent notre système planétaire, c'est Kepler qui osa le premier prédire, quatre années à l'avance, le passage du 7 Novembre 1631, et l'évènement vérifia ses prédictions: Gerssendi observa le phénomène à la chambre obscure et prit d'abord la planète pour une tache solaire; ce fut seulement son déplacement rapide qui lui dessilla les yeux, et lui fit enfin comprendre qu'il était témoin d'un spectacle, que, comme il l'écrivit lui même, "jamais personne n'avait vu avant lui!" Il ne put noter que l'instant de la sortie.

Depuis cette date mémorable, les divers passages qui se sont succédés, ont été surveillés avec sollicitude par les astronomes de tous les pays, mais avec des chances plus ou moins heureuses. En 1651, Shakerlœus entreprit un voyage inutile aux Grandes Indes. En 1677, Halley, plus favorisé, fit à Sainte Hélène la première observation complète d'un passage. Celui du 5 Mai 1707, prédit par La Hire, un habile astronome, fut vainement attendu à l'heure indiquée. Il n'eut lieu que dans la nuit, à Paris, et fut entrevue le 6 au matin par Rœmer, à Copenhague. En 1753 Lalande voulut procurer à Louis XV la satisfaction de voir Mercure sur le soleil; mais cette fois encore, par suite de l'inexactitude des tables de La Hire, l'astre fit défaut a son royal observateur. Lalande essaie de corriger ces tables défectueuses; mais il se trompe encore de trois quarts d'heure sur l'instant de l'entrée, le 4 Mai 1786. Enfin la théorie de Mercure a fait des progrès dans ces dernières années, les tables ont été perfectionnées, et les prédictions actuelles ne sont plus exposées aur mécomptes du passé.

Voici le résultat de nos calculs pour diverses stations de l'extreme orient. Vu du centre de la Terre, le contact externe, à l'entrée, aura lieu le 5 Novembre 1868, à 1h. 10m. 33s., temps moyen de Pékin, l'angle au pôle étant de 165° N.E. pour une image directe; le contact externe, à la sortie, aura lieu à 4h. 48m. 54s., temps moyen de Pékin, l'angle au pôle étant de 113° N.O. pour une image directe. A la surface de la terre, ces temps se compliquent de l'effet des parallaxes, et donnent lieu au tableau suivant:—

PASSAGE DE MERCURE SUR LE SOLEIL, LE 5 NOVEMBRE 1868.

Localité.	Latitude.	Longitude par rapport au méridien de Pékin.	Temps Local. Contact externe, entrée.	Temps Local. Contact externe, sortie.	Durée du passage.
Samarang	6° 58" 2"	—0h. 24m. 14s.	0h. 46m. 21s. après midi.	4h. 22m. 47s. après midi.	3h. 37m. 26s.
Batavia	6. 7. 37.	—0. 36. 43.	0. 33. 56.	4. 11. 18.	3. 37. 22.
Singapore	1. 16. 59.	—0. 50. 29.	0. 20. 13.	3. 57. 30.	3. 37. 11.
Saigon	10. 46. 40.	—0. 39. 7.	0. 31. 49.	4. 8. 48.	3. 36. 19.
Hongkong	22. 16. 29.	—0. 9. 18.	1. 1. 46.	4. 38. 31.	3. 36. 48.
Canton	23. 8. 9.	—0. 12. 48.	0. 58. 17.	4. 35. 4.	3. 36. 47.
Hankow	30. 33. 0.	—0. 8. 35.	1. 2. 36.	4. 39. 18.	3. 36. 42.
Nankin	32. 4. 40.	+0. 9. 14.	1. 20. 25.	4. 57. 6.	3. 36. 41.
Shanghae	31. 14. 22.	+0. 20. 1.	1. 31. 10.	5. 7. 53.	3. 36. 43.
Chefoo	37. 33. 18.	+0. 19. 32.	1. 30. 46.	5. 7. 26.	3. 36. 40.
Pekin	39. 54. 13.	0. 0. 0.	1. 11. 17.	4. 47. 55.	3. 36. 38.

On n'oubliera pas que les contacts extérnes à l'entrée sont toujours affectés d'une incertitude plus ou moins grande, dont se trouvent affranchis les contacts internes. C'est surtout sur ces derniers que les observateurs doivent porter leur attention, en notant les temps à la seconde ronde de leur chronomètre, convenablement vérifié avant et après chaque observation.

EMILE LÉPISSIER,
Professeur au Thong wen Kwan, à Péking.

CRICKET.

A MATCH between eleven of the Shanghai Cricket Club, and eleven members of the Racket Club was played on Saturday and Monday last. This was the third annual match between the two Clubs. The first match resulted in a victory for the Racquet Court by 92 runs. Last season, however, the S. C. C. won easily, beating their opponents in one innings by 5 runs. The present match was thus the more interesting as the winners scored the odd event. It will be seen from the subjoined scores, that this honor fell to the S. C. C.

The ground was in much better order on Saturday, than might have been expected from the previous heavy rain. The S. C. C. eleven won the toss and went in first, making 198; 73 of which were scored by Mr. Waller, and 49 by Mr. Mowat.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

1st INNINGS.

Bird	b. Scott	9
De St. Croix	b. Dent	5
Tobin	b. Scott	5
Gore Booth	l.b.w. b. Scott	2
Waller	b. Jaffray	73
Percival	c. Groom b. Dent	10
Price	c. & b. Groom	9
Mowat	not out	49
Anderson	l.b.w. Groom	10
Duval	c. Head b. Dent	4
Wade	st. Groom b. Dent	1
	Byes 9, leg bye 2, wide 16	21
		198

The approach of dusk obliged the stumps to be drawn about 6 P.M., when the Racket Court eleven had made 61, with three wickets down—Messrs. Groom and Turnbull in.

Play was resumed on Monday at 1 P.M., when the Racket eleven finished their innings for 99 runs. Being so far behind their opponents, they "followed their hand;" but were put out for a still smaller score, thus losing the match by 40 runs, against one innings only of their opponents. Turnbull and Groom played well for the Court, and had it not been for some unfortunate "runs out" in both innings, the game would probably have been a closer one. The bowling and fielding of the Club were good throughout. This odd event having been decided, now what are the odds on a greater?—the International Boat Race.

RACKET COURT.

1st INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
McDonell, b. b. w. Waller	3	c. & b. Wade	8
Hysbyp, c. Tobin b. Wade	5	b. St. Croix	2
Turnbull, b. Waller	30	c. Percival b. Waller	19
Mackintosh, run out	18	c. Mowat b. Wade	5
Groom, c. Price b. Wade	26	b. Wade	2
Scott, run out	3	run out	3
Jaffray, run out	4	c. Percival b. St. Croix	2
Dent, hit wicket, b. Wade	2	run out	4
Head, b. Waller	0	c. Percival b. St. Croix	6
Elias, not out	0	not out	1
Chalmers, absent	0	absent	0
Extras	13	Extras	7
	99		59

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

September 28th, 1868.

REGINA *v.* THOS. WALTER PRIOR.

Charged on the 1st count with wounding one James Hamilton with intent to kill and murder. 2nd count, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

On the indictment being read the prisoner pleaded guilty on the 2nd count; and the prosecution was, in consequence, dropped as to the first count.

Prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months hard labor to be undergone in Hongkong goal; and whatever wages he has due to be paid to the injured man, towards his Hospital expenses.

October 1st, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

C. T. JONES *v.* WHEELOCK & MELLER.

Claim for $64 for advertisements inserted.

This case came on for rehearing before the Deputy Chief Judge, having been decided by the Law Secretary in favour of the defendants.

The parties appeared in person.

Mr. JONES, referring to the elaborate judgment of the Law Secretary, contested some of the views and conclusions therein expressed. After hearing his argument, and

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some on the other side, the Court said it was disposed, without entering into all the points in the learned and elaborate judgment of the Law Secretary, to decide the case upon a somewhat different view, which would however virtually have the same effect.

The Court considered the agreement was one-sided. It was possible to give to the word "all", the sense for which the plaintiff contended, namely all advertisements whatsoever, which was the most plausible meaning, but, on the other hand, there were no words in the agreement by which the defendants bound themselves to send all their advertisements. It was merely agreed on the part of the plaintiff that, if all were sent, he would charge for them at a lower scale than the ordinary advertised one, and if the defendants did not send all, they could not claim to be charged at this reduced scale. It would be a question, then, what ought they to pay, and the answer would be that they were bound to pay at the ordinary advertised rate, for the advertisements they sent. Admitting that words binding the defendants to send all their advertisements whatsoever were to be imported into the agreement, the case would be that they had broken their agreement, and then the plaintiff would have to show what damage he had sustained; and he could hardly establish greater damage than the cost of the advertisements actually printed, which a jury would assess at the ordinary price. There was no doubt there was a misconception on the part of the defendants; it was open to them to contend they had never meant what the plaintiff asserted to be the meaning of the agreement; and they have not behaved unhandsomely in the matter, having given immediate notice to the plaintiff when they found that a mistake existed. It was finally ordered that the defendants should pay for the advertisements printed by their authority, subsequent to the end of April, at the ordinary advertised price.

Costs of appeal against the appellant.

October 2nd, 1868.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Wm. Tarrant *v.* W. B. Clyatt.

Claim of $143.65 for goods sold and delivered; work done, and on accounts stated.

This case which may be taken as a counter one to that of Clyatt *v.* Tarrant, heard on the 23rd ultimo in the Supreme Court; was decided this morning by the Deputy Judge.

In the case Clyatt *v.* Tarrant. it will be remembered that the defendant delayed filing an answer to the plaint, until too late, that he had sundry counter claims to put forward, but was precluded from doing so on the above ground; and that judgment in the case was given for plaintiff with costs; the Court informing the defendant that he could institute a fresh suit for the recovery of any debts due him by the plaintiff. This then was that suit, and the complainant in this case claimed various sums, one for subscription to the *Friend of China* of which he was the late proprietor; another for commission at 10 per cent on a bill of $500, collected in Shanghai for the defendant, and one or two others for printing, ordered by defendant; some of which has been delivered and some not; and other commission claims bringing the sum up to the amount claimed. The parties had acted as agents for each other, and these cases were the result of the final settling up.

The defendant admitted his liability for $34.08, and paid that amount into court. He enumerated the services he had performed for plaintiff as his agent in Newchwang, and refused the claims of the plaintiff for commission for business transacted for him in Shanghai.

The Court finally gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount paid into Court—viz., $34.08, but without costs.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

In re D. Burjorjee.

Final meeting of creditors, and bankrupt to apply for his order of discharge. This meeting was postponed from the 19th inst. to enable the Court to examine into a deed of settlement executed by the Bankrupt in 1865 in favor of his creditors. The deed was before the Court this morning, but as no creditor appeared, the Court did not think it necessary to go into it.

But in answer to the bankrupt's application for his discharge, the Judge remarked that there was a clause in the bankruptcy act, which, in certain cases, left it to the discretion of the judge to grant the discharge or not. This case he considered came under that clause; which ran as follows. "That where a bankrupt puts any of his creditors to unnecessary expense, time, and trouble to establish his claim etc., the Court may in its jurisdiction refuse to grant the bankrupt his discharge." This had clearly been the case with the bankrupt's servant, who has been put to much delay, inconvenience and expense to establish a claim which, on being examined, was found to be quite just; the man's health has suffered through it; and he has addressed several letters to the Court, the tone of which is tantamount to a request that the Court will not liberate the bankrupt from his liability to the writer. It is not to be supposed that the Bankruptcy Court is a place where people can come, and throw off their liabities when it suits their convenience. Under the circumstances, he considered it just to refuse the bankrupt's discharge.

FRENCH CRIMINAL COURT.

2nd October, 1868.

Before H. I. M. Consul General and two Assessors.

A Greek named Dalaito was charged with having done various damage to house property and furniture, during the fire at Hong-que on the night of the 20th ultimo.

The police having deposed to the circumstances, Mr. Gundry testified to having seen the accused and another man beat down the front of two or three small houses at a distance from the burning buildings, and throw their contents—furniture, fire-wood etc., into the street.

Mr. Hayes said he had given no instructions to the prisoner to pull down the houses, in question. Even members of the Hook-and-Ladder Company pulling down a house without instructions from their officers, were liable to punishment.

Mr. Stripling, Inspector of Police, deposed to the prisoner having been a resident in Hong-que for five years; to his having borne a good character, and having assisted the police during rows.

Three Chinese, occupants of the houses in question, claimed $24, $45 and $5 respectively, for damage done to their property. They had made these claims at a preliminary examination; and had been told by the Court to produce proof to-day. They failed to do so however; they said there was the damage; the goods were broken or stolen; they had no other proof. The Court said they should have had a statement drawn up and signed by two experts. Any one could claim damage, but the damage must be proved.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to thirty-six days imprisonment.

MIXED COURT.

Saturday, Sept. 26th.

Mr. Forrest, British Assessor, on the opening of the Court, appeared before the Hae-fang to complain of the conduct of a certain Yuh-kee, defendant in the cause Vale *v.* Yuh-kee. Mr. Forrest remarked to the Magistrate that, as he would remember, the Court had ordered Yuh-kee to withdraw a false and offensive advertisement concerning a matter which was before the Mixed Court, which had appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, and in the Chinese Newspaper published at the office of that Journal. The defendant Yuh-kee had been furnished by the Court with an apology in Chinese and English to this effect: "Yuh-kee begs to apologize to the parties concerned, for an advertisement inserted in this paper yesterday with regard to Mr. Vale. He acknowledges that the assertions therein made are false." Yuh-kee was sent, after an order had been given, with a constable of the Court, to insert this apology in the paper. Instead of so doing he went to Mr. Cowie who, assuming the office of superior Judge over the Officials at the Mixed Court, apparently told Yuh-kee to pay no attention to the order of the Court, and to publish no apology. At the same time Mr. Cowie wrote a letter to Mr. Forrest stating—"I have recommended him (Yuh-kee) to withdraw the advertisement complained of . . . . but I have to remind you that he does not agree to publish an apology, and that if it appears in any Newspaper without his sanction he will at once take steps to obtain that redress to which under the circumstances he would be entitled." Mr. Forrest remarked that such letters regarding Mixed cases were common enough; he received them in one form or another perpetually, but as Mr. Cowie was an English Solicitor he would recommend the Chinese authorities to take measures to try if he (Mr. Cowie) had the power to authorize any Chinese subject to throw aside the orders of his own authorities, in fact to constitute himself a Court of Appeal. As far as Yuh-kee was concerned Mr. Forrest would not press for severe punishment. He merely wished to protect himself from the intolerable annoyance of receiving such letters as Mr. Cowie's, and to convince natives who come before the Court that obedience to its orders was better than paying fees to, and getting advice from, people outside who had no authority and knew nothing of the questions in which they were involved.

Yuh-kee, in answer to the Magistrate, said that the first advertisement, the one complained of, was drawn up by Mr. Cowie and he did not understand it.

Mr. Forrest produced a letter from Mr. Cowie distinctly denying this.

Dependant than said that if any thing wrong was written in the advertisement, it was the fault of the translator and that he had no wish to offend anybody.

The Haefung remarked that Yuhkee had behaved in a very ridiculous manner. He had been sent to apologize for an advertisement, which as he knew, contained a falschood with regard to Mr. Vale, and implied improper conduct on the part of the Court. He might have been severely punished for such statements, but had been dealt with easily. Instead of doing as ordered by the Court, he had gone to some one outside who had recommended him to throw aside the judgment of the Court, which advice he had followed, and had caused a letter to be written of which Mr. Forrest was justly entitled to complain. Such conduct was bad, and should be met with severe punishment; but as Mr. Forrest did not wish heavy punishment to be inflicted, he would order him to pay a fine of $30, and to insert an apology, as dictated by the Court, in the *North-China Daily News* in English and Chinese.

Correspondence.

MIXED COURT.

We have been requested to publish the following copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Cowie to Mr. Forrest, relative to our report of certain proceedings in the Mixed Court on Saturday last:—

"Shanghai, 29th September, 1868.

"Sir,—The report which appears in the *North-China Daily News*, of this date, concerning certain proceedings which took place in the Mixed Court on Saturday last, calls for some explanation from me.

"The letter referred to by you as having been received from me, was written before I knew that it was by an order of the Mixed Court Yuh-kee had been directed to insert the apology. Yuh-kee, up to that time, had led me to believe that you personally not approving of his advertisement, had sent for him and told him in your office he must insert an apology drawn out by you.

"After I learnt from you that the Court had ordered the apology to be inserted, I at once told Yuh-kee I could not interfere; but on the 25th instant I wrote you a private note drawing your attention to the possible incorrectness of the English translation of the Chinese advertisement.

"Subsequently I declined to intercede for Yuhkee in the matter at all. I may here repeat that I knew nothing whatever of Yuh-kee's advertisement till after it had appeared in the *North-China Daily News*.

"Had you given me notice of your intention to allude to this case in Court on Saturday, the necessity for the remarks you thought proper to make concerning me would have been obviated.

"I have to request that you will be so good as to communicate the above explanation to the Chinese Magistrate, and that you will cause it to have the same publicity as you did your remarks about me.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "Geo. J. W. Cowie.

"To

"R. J. Forrest, Esq,

"*H. B. M. Vice-Consul.*"

STEAM-SHIPS *v.* CLIPPERS.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—It is impossible to shut our eyes to the approach of a great change in the China trade. Surely and unmistakeably the victory of steam is drawing near to a consummation. The brilliant achievements of the clippers appeared to delay for a short time the inevitable change; but though the rapid passages of vessels like the *Sir Lancelot*, the *Laloo*, the *Ariel*, and the *Taiping* may for awhile draw public attention to the progress made by sailing ships, the advance of the irrepressible power is as sure as it is steady. The superb line of steamers owned by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company was the pioneer line in this field. The *Nile* represents a new enterprize, and it is understood that before long we shall see the vessels of several fresh companies in the port. Few changes can be more important to a mercantile community, and therefore more worthy of notice, than this one. The conditions of the China trade will eventually be subjected to a novel and disturbing influence. The staple imports, instead of coming out in sailing ships, will be brought here in steamers, and the great exports will be sent home by the same means. Coal will gradually become the only freight of sailing vessels, and if our present relations with China are re-adjusted, the demand for this commodity may be diminished. Still we must not be too sanguine of progress, and it is safe to prophecy that, for some years, the grates of private houses and the furnaces of steam engines will be supplied with coal from the mines of Durham and South Wales. Of course coal exists in abundance in China and Japan, but we must never lose sight of the extreme inefficiency of mining operations, under the existing regime. This fact is clearly brought out in a recent publication by Mr. Kingsmill. When describing the mode of working in Nagasaki; he says:—

The mode of working adopted was most peculiar, and in view of the lie of the beds probably the most unsatisfactory possible; long galleries heavily timbered to support the roof and sides were driven in from the outcrop on the slope of the beds, or at a declining angle about 12°, these passages were not even straight but twisted about from one side to the other to avoid obstacles on their passage. As the work went on the coal was simply extracted from the head of the gallery, which in every case was supported and lined with heavy masses of wood; no attempt was made by connecting passages to extract the coal at either side, the miners simply working ahead as long as they could remove the debris and coal from the extemity. Some of these descending adits driven into the hill were at least 400 yards in length, and yet at their extremity they might probably have been reached by a vertical shaft of 50 yards in depth. The shafts were generally from 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches high, and about the same width at bottom, tapering towards the top, though their size varied according to the circumstances of the case. The coal seams themselves were irregular in thickness, the coal appearing rather to lie in pockets than in an even seam. In some places I was assured that it was 8 feet in thickness, while in others it dwindled down to 2 or 3 feet; thick layers of shale occurred in some places in the middle of the seam dividing it into two or more portions; some times the coal appeared altogether to cease, nothing but a wall of rock existing at one side, the result probably of slight shifts.

As stated above, the lowest shaft was used to some extent as a drain for the upper portion of the seam; its mouth opened about 60 feet over the level of the sea, but it seemed to dip some considerable distance under the level. The method of drainage adopted was as primitive as the other operations about the mines. Naked boys or men seated on a cross beam drove with their feet light water wheels about 5 feet in diameter; floats fixed on these lifted the water some two feet over a dam into the next level where the same operation had to be repeated, each lift was thus somewhat under 2 feet; I calculated there were eight or ninety of these wheels at work in this shaft. To carry off the water from the upper shaft were small adits penetrating the rock but whether natural or artificial I could not say. The workmen said they were in hopes of getting this mine dry after some weeks work, when they would remove the wheels and work it further till the water again stopped them.

These facts speak for themselves. They prove the state of inefficiency which prevails in mining operations at present, and to those who are familiar with the obstructive character of Eastern Governments, and the imperviousness of Eastern minds, they afford strong presumptive evidence that the fields will not be "worked," in an English sense of the term, for some time. Thus we may expect that, for the present, sailing vessels will continue to bring us coal, but it is as well to face the fact that the days of these craft as general carriers are virtually over. The trade of China will soon be carried on in steam vessels, and those who wish to keep in the front ranks of commercial enterprise will avail themselves to the full of the advantages the rival lines are likely to afford. The mishaps which have so unfortunately lighted on the noble ships with Homeric names are to be regarded as temporary accidents. Every year must show the advantages they offer shippers, and must increase the success of the undertaking.

Yours, &c.,

Cato.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			309,968.02	3,125.12	..	304,093.14	3,903.42	99.24	10,703.75	2,552.00	433.18	4,965.44	15,561.40	38,290.68
Rimac	Sept. 29	London	4,582.30	907.87	..	5,490.17	330.00	..	134.89	..	43.17	134.56	210.83	553.45
Sir Harry Parkes	" 30	Do.	7,550.45	..	..	7,550.45	..	..	103.14	..	15.00	75.10	231.90	430.14
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	313,100.77	4,032.99	..	317,133.76	4,233.42	99.24	10,946.78	2,552.00	491.35	5,175.10	16,004.23	39,273.67

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			455.10	..	..	455.10	648.02	8,948.65	1,153.23	12.00	805.32	2,567.44	3,707.81	19,842.47
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	455.10	..	..	455.10	648.02	8,948.65	1,153.23	12.00	805.32	2,567.44	3,707.81	19,842.47

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			4,124.73	..	3,283.94	7,581.47	..	..	273.48	..	..	..	63.06	510.06
Erl King	Sept. 19	Hongkong	3.90	..	..	3.90	40.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.27
Nanzing	" 28	Tientsin	..	..	..	..	3.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50
Chihli	" 28	Do.	61.38	..	3,210.91	3,272.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shansi	" 29	Tientsin	1,064.03	..	2,081.64	3,145.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suwo-Nada	" 29	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.59	..	..	..	..	41.59
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	5,251.04	..	8,576.49	14,003.33	43.77	..	315.07	..	..	...	63.06	604.42

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	25998	6741	398	276	33413	5891	39214
	69	..	..	..	69	..	69
	1126	329	..	..	1455	559	2054
Total....	27193	7070	398	276	34937	6360	41337

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	3,017.15	..	..	670.21	..	..	3,687.36
Erl King	Sept. 19	513.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513.47
Hong-quo	" 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.00	..	..	64.00
Elizabeth & Victoria	" 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.40	..	..	126.40
Suwo-Nada	" 29	421.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	421.88
Undine	" 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	186.00	..	..	186.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		935.35	..	..	3,017.15	..	..	1,046.61	..	..	4,999.11

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	172	172.00	105	126.00	80	96.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	172	172.00	105	126.00	80	96.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	17	16.74½	120	144.00	52	62.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Keelung. Chts.	Keelung. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	114	114.00	32	32.00	56	56.00	87	87.00	165	165.00	..	..	72	71.30	..	..	526	525.30
Patna	2	2.40	1	1.20	3	3.60	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	9	10.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	6	7.20
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5.00	..	..	5	5.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	116	116.40	33	33.20	59	59.60	91	91.80	165	165.00	..	..	82	82.30	..	..	546	548.30

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SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

IMPORTS.

Our last issue, on the 25th September, advised receipt of Telegrams to 1st Sept., since when we have received dates *viâ* Kiachta to 8th September. The 14th August Mail arrived on the 27th September. The resumption of the Penang route will cause the Mails to leave here one day earlier than notified in the time table, and the arrivals will be due one day later, the next Mail will leave here on the morning of the 14th. The *Costa Rica*, with the American mail, was to leave Yokohama on the 27th, and is expected to-morrow. The arrivals have been numerous. The long expected *Falcon* arrived from New York on the 26th. From Newcastle N. S. W., the *Oberlin* and *Francis Henty*; and from Sydney the *Melrose*, *W. W. Smith* and *Macedon*. The *Tamerlane* and *Dilpussund* from London, and the *Wm. Turner* and *Ocean Chief* from Liverpool. The *Rimac* and *Sir Harry Parkes* left on the 1st instant with Tea and Silk. The *Ajax* steamer still aground, but it is hoped she will be floated on Monday. The Mail of the 28th August, will be due here on the day our next mail closes. In Formosa the Taotai at Taiwan had issued a notification on the Camphor trade, the Taotai says he has never forbidden English merchants to trade in Camphor, but only unprincipled people. The market has been generally quiet. Raw Cotton is in demand for some out-port and Japan. The weather cool and fine.

SOFT GOODS.—The market remains very quiet, and there is only a limited demand for all classes of goods.

7 lbs. SHIRTINGS have improved in value, sales of ordinary chops being quoted at Tl. 1.98 *a* 1.99 per piece.

T-CLOTHS.—Are still dull of sale, and White Shirtings are neglected.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—Have increased in stock owing to the arrival of the *Falcon*, but a large proportion of her cargo is turning out damaged, and will have to go to auction.

In WOOLLENS there is no change to report.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—There is no change to chronicle.

SUGAR.—Again quiet, the Hankow demand being supplied from Szechuen with a cheaper and better quality than the Sugar imported from the South.

METALS.—IRON.—The arrivals during the past week have somewhat increased our stocks, but many parcels have been sold 'to arrive' and the remainder is not sufficient to depress the market, which continues firm at rather high quotations.

LEAD.—A few sales of L. B. *a* Tls. 5.65 and Tls. 5.60.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 75.75 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.9.7	to	2.0.3
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	,,	2.2.7	,,	2.3.3
9 to 9.12 lbs.	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.1.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Nominal. 56 Reed	,,	1.9.5	,,	2.0.0
60 ,,	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.5
64 ,,	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.2.5
66 ,,	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.0
72 ,,	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
80 *a* 84 Reed	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.9.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	,,	1.5.5	to	1.8.0
7 lbs.	,,	1.6.5	,,	2.0.5
8 to 8 4 lbs.	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.4.5	,,	4.6.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.5	,,	3.6.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.2.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.4.5
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.3.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.5.8	,,	0.6.0
Brown	,,	0.5.2	,,	0.5.8
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.2.0	to	2.4.0
Dyed,	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed,	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.9.5
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.9.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.1.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	℔ pc.	1.4.0	to	2.0.0
Blue	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.5.5
Brown	,,	1.8.5	,,	1.9.5
Scarlet	,,	.....	,,	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.5.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0	,,	0.2.2
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2½
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.6½	,,	0.1.7½
26 in.	,,	0.2.6	,,	0.2.7½
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	℔ pc.	1.6.0	,,	.....
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	,,	.....	,,	.....
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	.....	,,	.....
S S	,,	12.2.5	,,	13.2.5
S S S	,,	.....	,,	.....
SPANISH STRIPES,	℔ yd.	0.5.5	,,	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.5
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.5.5	,,	6.6.0
,, C P H	,,	6.5.5	,,	6.6.0
Assorted, H H	,,	6.9.0	,,	7.1.0
,, C P H	,,	6.9.0	,,	7.1.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.7.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	.....	,,	.....
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.6.0	,,	5.0.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.9.0	,,	4.0.5

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	1.9.5	to	2.0.5
Fair to good assorted	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.6.3
Hoop	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.5.5
Flat and Round	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.7.5
LEAD	℔ pl.	5.4.0	,,	5.6.5
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.3.0	,,	4.8.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0	,,	4.2.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	3.0.0	,,	3.6.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	6.0.0	,,	.....
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.7.0
Malabar	,,	10.8.0	,,	12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.6.0
Siam	,,	.....	,,	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	17.0.0	to	19.0.0
Malacca	,,	21.0.0	,,	25.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	℔ pl.	.....	,,	.....
Nominal. Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	1.50	,,	.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.6.0
Japan	,,	1.3.0	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	p. pl.	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.5.0
Swatow	,,	3.0.0	,,	.....
Canton	,,	2.3.0	,,	3.7.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0	,,	3.4.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.				
Cardiff	℔ ton	10.7.5	,,	.....
North Wales	,,	9.0.0	,,	.....
English	,,	9.2.5	,,	.....
Anthracite	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.2.5
Australian—Northern	,,	8.5.0	,,	.....
Do —Southern	,,	9.0.0	,,	.....
Japan	,,	5.0.0	,,	5.5.0
Formosa	,,	6.0.0	,,	.....
Russian	,,	6.0.0	,,	nom.

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—Our market for this description during the last 10 days has been very quiet; and owing to the almost total absence of demand for shipment to the outports stocks have accumulated, and rates declined. On the arrival of the mail steamer with rather a small supply, importers appeared firm, and asked 505/10 but as the dealers showed no disposition to meet their demands, rates gave way, and 1st quality drug is now on offer at 500 and for cash from 495 to that figure.

Patna.—Has continued in fair demand for local requirements, but owing to the largeness of our stock it has not improved in price; now that money is easier at Hongkong and an advance has taken place there, rates are better here and will probably go higher. We quote Patna to-day Tls. 470. *a* 2 per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—*Black.*—Since the departure of last mail a moderate enquiry has existed, and for all grades, except those immediately above common, rates have been well sustained. For the grades above excepted, prices have given way, Tl. 0.50 *a* Tl. 1 per picul, and there has latterly been a good business in them at the decline. Buying has been by no means general, but one or two houses have operated to some extent, and teamen are sanguine as to present values being supported.

Settlements for the week 13,762 chests. Re-shipments 1,313 chests.

Quotations—Hohows, Tls. 17 *a* 23; Oonahms, Tls. 18 *a* 20½; Ningchows, Tls. 19½ *a* 21; Oopacks, Tls. 19 *a* 21½.

Green.—The market showed symptoms of weakness at the close of last mail, and an occasional purchase was made at slightly better terms. The general run of settlements for the week, however, show little variation, and quality considered, present values may be said to be nearly on a par with the high opening rates. The run has been chiefly on the fine and finest grades of Fychow and Moyune, for America. Musters come in freely but there is little prospect of any decline at present, natives being firm holders.

Settlements 12,523½ chests. Re-shipments 534 chests.

Quotations—Shanghai packed, Tls. 26.00 *a* 30½; Pingsuey, Tls. 34½ *a* 35½; Fychow, Tls. 32 *a* 38; Teenkei and Moyune, Tls. 39 *a* 46½.

SILK.—Since the departure of the last mail there have been no transactions in Silk, the adverse Telegrams to hand keeping Foreigners out of the market, except at considerably reduced prices, which the Chinamen refuse to submit to, owing to the limited unsold stock, estimated at 4,000 Bales, which they are holding for higher rates.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Nothing has been done since the departure of the last mail, with exception of a few sales of Bank bills at 6s. 1d.

Business cannot be resumed before next week and even then no large one will be expected.

Dollars after a rise to 76.70 are down to 75.60.

The San Francisco Mail is announced with 3 lacs of treasure for this place which would have much effect upon the market.

On London	Bank Rate, sight	5s. 11¾d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6s. 1d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 1½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight	6s. 1¾d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank		fcs. 7.75.	
Documentary, 6 months' sight		fcs. 7.77.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight		Rs. 308.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 306.	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight		25½ per cent discount, nominal.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight		26¼ ,, ,,	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 174 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.20 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.75.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—78.

COPPER CASH.—1,480 per Tael.

Miscellaneous.

At the sale of griffins, at the Horse Bazaar Monday afternoon, the highest price realized was Tls. 140. The others varying from Tls. 20 to Tls. 80.

We have heard it suggested that it is possible to put an end to the horrible row made in our streets by Chinese wheel-barrows. It is generally supposed that their creaking arises from want of grease; but we believe this is not the case. It is made on purpose, by a sort of rattle, to give notice, we presume of, their approach. Could not the Municipal Council forbid the use of these rattles, as well as they can forbid the "Ha-ho" of the coolies.

A correspondent remarks on the nuisance of chit coolies constantly stopping him in the street, to ask the address of letters with which they are wandering hopelessly about the settlement. Hongs near the bund are pestered by the letters brought in for the purpose of making this enquiry. Surely people might take the trouble to have the Chinese address stamped or written on their letter before sending it out, instead of taxing others to supply, to their coolie, information which they ought to have furnished themselves.

A correspondent calls attention to an absurd custom of circulating voluminous Post Office Notifications which nobody has time to read, and which frequently possess no local interest. An advertisement of a few lines would generally convey all the information for which people are invited to search through wordy and complicated documents. We are quite aware that no blame attaches to the Shanghai office, which has not power to advertise. We write for the benefit of the Post Master at Hongkong.

SHARES AND STOCKS

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	21	5 p.c
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	29	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	*old* 157½ *new* 150	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	44½	12 p.c.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 26th Sept., 1868.

	S'ton & M'sllles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co.	15
Barnett and Co.	1,507
Birley, Worthington and Co.	620
Bland, J.,	743
Borneo Co.	848
Borntraeger and Co.	343
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	574
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	347
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	1,350
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	37
Brand, Monro and Co.	2,225
Buissonet, E.,	42
Carter and Co.	818
Chapman, King and Co.	357
Coutts and Co.	96
Cumine and Co.	469
Dow and Co.	145
Fogg and Co.	7
Gamwell, F. R.	197
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	981
Gilman and Co.	1,263
Glover and Co.	38
Gutschow and Co.	144
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	361
Helbling and Co.	419
Hogg, Brothers,	730
Holliday, Wise and Co.	30
Hughes and Co.	113
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	969
Jarvie, John, and Co.	845
Krayer, A.	20
Moynard and Co.	69
Milsom and Tod,	990
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	186
Overweg and Co.	537
Petrocochino and Co.	421
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	988
Primrose and Co.	397
Reid and Co.	128
Reiss and Co.	25
Russell and Co.	1,455
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,412
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	330
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	879
Siemssen and Co.	1,110
Skeggs and Co.	1,591
Textor and Co.	668
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	162
Turner and Co.	379
Ulysse, Pila and Co.	236
Westall, Brand and Co.	106
Wilkinson, Alfred and Co.	984
White, F. G.	58
Trautmann and Co.	4
Miscellaneous	251
Total Bales	29,919

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OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. ea.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by JOHN OAKEY & SONS. Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH. BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER. &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS-RD., LONDON, ENGLAND
7fe 6 August 8th, 1868.

PAYNE & COMPANY,

BELATEE BUNGALOW,
CALCUTTA.

Established half a Century,

Wholesale and Retail Depot,
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED

CHUTNIES & INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

NAMELY:—

Finest Bengal Club Chutney	Per Hhd. £25
Finest Lucknow Chutney	
Finest Cashmere Chutney	Per doz. Qts. 30s.
Finest Pindaree Chutney	
Finest Col. Skinner's Chutney	Per doz. Pts. 31s.
Finest Major Gray's Chutney	
Finest Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel	20s.
Finest Mulligatawnee Paste	Per Hhd. £25
	Per doz. Qts. 30s.
Finest Curry Paste	Per doz. Pts. 20s.
Finest Curry Powder	Per lb. 4s.
Finest Tamarind Fish 100 slices in barrel	20s.
Finest Tamarind Fish Roes	½ gal. square bottle 7s
Finest Mangoe Fish Roes	
Finest Smoked Mangoe Fish, 100 in tins	11s.
Finest Chilli Vinegar Per bottle	2s.
Finest Cayenne Pepper Per bottle	2s.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Fines Guava Jelly, Finest Tipparee Jam, Finest Preserved Limes, Finest Preserved Mangoes, Finest Pine Apple Jelly, Finest Pine Apple Perserve, Finest Pickled Limes, Finest Bael Preserve—
2-*lb. tins*, 36*s.* ℔ *doz.*, 1-*lb. tins.* 24*s.* ℔ *doz.*

AND

Finest Bengal Humps—1*s.* 6*d.* ℔ lb.

N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk to any quarter of the globe.

PAYNE & Co.

Have always on hand a large Stock of superior MANILA GIGARS, of all sizes.

TERMS: *Remittance, or reference in Calcutta, to accompany order*

For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

17se 13 September 19th, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

In addition to their Preserved Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly direct the attention of their numerous customers to the following articles, newly introduced by their firm:—

The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"
The "Fish Sauce."
The "Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and Condensed Milk.

See Dr. HASSALL'S Report on the *Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce*, and the *Condensed Milk.*

17ma 11 September 19th, 1868.

ELLWOOD'S

AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

100, 107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNIESA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. MORISON'S system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No. 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

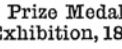
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.



No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS, CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times,* will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL." through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

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REVISION OF THE TREATY.

FOR SALE.

At the *North-China Herald* Office.

PAMPHLETS, containing the various MEMORIALS addressed to H. B. M Minister on the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and His Excellency's reply.

Price, $1 50 per copy.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS Printed from ENGRAVED COPPER PLATES at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai May, 1863.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge.
Manufactured by
ELEY BROS.,
LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes. viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

30my-69 o-a-f-n 2732 30th May, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 24	Nipon	N-Ger.bk	472	Asverus	Swatow	Sept. 6	General	Siemssen and Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Mikado	N-Ger.bk	340	Lampfert	Hongkong	... 7	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 25	Oberlin	Br bg	263	Macfarlane	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 17	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 26	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Sept. 25	General	Russell and Co
... 26	Simoda	Am sh	651	Johnson	Foochow	... 14	Poles & General	Olyphant and Co
... 26	Falcon	Br baq	478	Linnell	New York	Mar. 24	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 26	Melrose	Br baq	286	Kindred	Sydney	July 25	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 26	Cæsar	Br baq	306	Shock	Keelung	Sept. 13	Coals & Hemp	Master
... 26	Velocity	Br baq	490	Woollan	Nagasaki	... 22	General	Hall & Holtz
... 26	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 24	do	Glover and Co
... 27	Maggie	Br sch	222	Bowman	Keelung	... 22	Coals	A. Dent
... 27	Berwickshire	Br sh	1111	Rowin	Foochow	... 12	Poles	Gilman and Co
... 27	Tamerlane	Br sh	764	Hedley	London	June 2	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Ottawa	Br str	814	Eyre	Hongkong	Sept. 22	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 27	Stanley Castle	Br baq	414	McDougall	Put back			J. S. Weston
... 27	W. W. Smith	Br sh	661	Glanton	Sydney		Coals	Frazar and Co
... 27	Pluto	Chi str	170	Young	Cruise	... 26		Chinese Government
... 28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 27	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Ocean Chief	Br sh	747	Kennie	Liverpool	May 24	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
... 28	Francis Henty	Br sh	450	Quayle	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 6	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 29	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Sept. 28	General	Russell and Co
... 29	Opossum	H.M.G.B.	.....	Stoke	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 17		
... 29	Norfolk	Br baq	264	Barry	Nagasaki	... 25	General	Glover and Co
... 29	Moyune	Am str	702	Johnson	Hankow	... 28	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 29	Wm. Turner	Br baq	431	Redmond	Liverpool	May 2	General	Gilman and Co
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Sept. 29	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Dilpussand	Br baq	624	Jones	London	May 24	do	Gilman and Co
... 30	Charley	Am baq	440	Cavanagh	Keelung	Sept. 22	Coals	J B. Field and Co
... 30	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	... 27	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 30	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Newchwang	... 26	General	Trautmann and Co
... 30	Fanny Small	Br baq	389	Firth	Keelung	... 22	do	Captain
... 30	Alexander	Br baq	298	Dempster	Swatow	... 12	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 30	Royal Saxon	Br sh	799	Yule	Foochow	... 19	Poles	Russell and Co
Oct. 1	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 30	General	Russell and Co
... 1	Manchu	Br str	495	Clark	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 26	do	Russell and Co
... 1	China	N-Ge. str	648	Möller	Hongkong	... 26	do	Siemssen and Co
... 1	Asuncion	Spa baq	270	Beno	Manila	... 8	Sundries	Frazar and Co
... 1	Macedon	Br baq	496	Summerfield	Sydney	Aug. 4	Coals	Olyphant and Co
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Oct. 1	General	Russell and Co
... 2	Juan Rattray	Am baq	486	William	Swatow	Sept. 8	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 2	Formosa	Br str	480	Hockin	Yokohama		do	P. & O. Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Sept. 24	Arthur	Am baq	271	Crosby	Tientsin	General	Russell and Co
... 25	Island Queen	Br str	130	Shaw	Foochow	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 25	Serpent	Br baq	258	Carnell	Nagasaki	General	Glover and Co
... 25	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 25	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 26	Fung Shuey	Am str	741	Hildreth	Hongkong	General	Olyphant and Co
... 26	Ganges	Br str	742	Cates	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 26	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 26	Titania	Tahi str	805	Hamlin	H'kong & Canton	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 26	Hong-que	Am str	444	Cooper	Nagasaki & Hiogo	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 26	Naiaden	Norw sch	237	Neilson	Keelung	Ballast	A. Dent
... 26	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co.
... 26	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 27	Shunso	Am str	561	Loring	T'tsin via Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Minnie	Br baq	407	Heilet	Foochow	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 28	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 28	L'Aspic	H.I.M.G.B	.....	Mercret			
... 28	Madawaska	Am sch	511	Fowler	Newchwang	Spelter, etc.	Olyphant and Co
... 29	Adeline	N-Ge. sch	135	Shutt	Tientsin	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 29	Hang-chow	Am str	559	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Undine	Br str	390	Burnie	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Chapman, King and Co
Oct. 1	St. Paul	Siam baq	299	Leyser	Siam	Sundries & Re-exports	Siemssen and Co
... 1	Rimac	Br sh	593	Johnson	London	Tea etc.	Shaw Brothers and Co
... 1	Sir Harry Parkes	Br sh	806	Chapman	London	do	Shaw Brothers and Co
... 1	Lord Raglan	Br sh	700	Edwards	Hongkong	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 1	Confucius	Chi str	265		Cruise		Chinese Government
... 1	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
9 c	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1549	Sept 8	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	
7 p	Bertha	Mooney	Br str	280	Sept 8	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
H Q	China	Möller	N.Ger.str	648	Oct 1	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & Canton	Immediately
3 p	Coila	Grange	Br str	436	Sept 17	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
T W	Dragon	Gibbon	Br str	472	Sept 30	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo, Tientsin &c	4th instant
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	Sept 30	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	4th instant
1 s	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
3 p	Kathleen	Margetts	Br str	300	Sept 3	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
K F T	Manchu	Clark	Am str	803	Oct 1	T'tsin & Chefoo	Russell and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	6th instant
P & O M	Ottawa	Eyre	Br str	814	Sept 27	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Hongkong	Early
O W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Sept 17	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
M I M	Pluto	Young	Chi str	170	Sept 27	Cruise	Chinese Government		
K F T	Szechuen	Mackenzie	Am str	553	Sept 14	Tientsin	Russell and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	Cld. 2nd inst
O D	Tahwah	Stoddard	Am str	215	Aug 30	Hankow	Russell and Co		
S s	Tsatlee	Hatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kinkiang	Russell and Co		
G W	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Sept 26	Hankow	Glover and Co	Hankow & Ports	
F W	Viburg	Lowell	Am str	238	Aug 31	Nagasaki	Russell and Co		
1 s	Willamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	19 Steamers								

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EAU DE COLOGNE.

Johann Maria Farina.

Opposite the Julich's Place,
Cologne (Prussia.)

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, etc., etc.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

THE genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility and Gentry of England, and all other Nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality, have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.

(Opposite the Jülich's Place.)

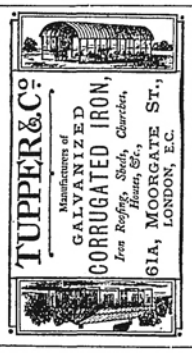
My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
(opposite the Jülich's Place.

Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Jülich's Place, Cologne (Prussia.)

17ma o-a-f-n 12 Sept. 19th., 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935. June 18th, 1868.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 p	Alexander	Dempster	Br baq	298	Sept 30	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
G W	Alice Thompson	Selavo	Br baq	309	Sept 23	Hakodadi	Frazar and Co		
6 c	Andrew Jackson	McCallum	Br sh	1253	Sept 12	Puget Sound	Russell and Co		
O U L	Anna Kimball	Williams	Am sh	935	July 31	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Andes	Ottzen	Br baq	403	Sept 7	Amoy	T. W. Song and Co		
	Asuncion	Beno	Spa baq	270	Oct 1	Manila	Frazar and Co		
2 p	Berwickshire	Rowin	Br sh	1111	Sept 27	Foochow	Gilman and Co		
3 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	920	Aug 14	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
2 c	Bremen	Bullerdick	N-Ger.sh	910	Sept 6	Foochow	Siemssen and Co		
O L L	Cæsar	Shock	Br baq	306	Sept 26	Keelung	Master		
1 p	Canton	Meisner	Sia sh	779	Aug 20	Swatow	T. W. Song and Co		
D W	Charley	Cavanagh	Am baq	440	Sept 30	Keelung	J. B. Field and Co		
4 c	Charger	Leslie	Am sh	1169	July 18	Liverpool	Olyphant and Co		
7 p	Clio	Cargill	Br baq	130	Aug 20	Yokohama	John Morris		For Sale or Ch
8 s	Cornelia	Walker	Br baq	374	Sept 24	Cardiff	Order		
2 c	Courser	Dickey	Am baq	495	Aug 21	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co	New York	Immediately
7 c	Crest of the Wave	Harris	Br sh	776	Aug 28	Shields	Gilman and Co	London	Early
O L L	Dilpussund	Jones	Br baq	624	Sept 30	London	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Etha Rickmers	Davidson	N-Ger.sh	928	Aug 30	New York	Olyphant and Co		
7 c	Ethiopian	Faulkner	Br sh	838	Sept 15	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
2 s	Falcon	Linnell	Br baq	478	Sept 26	New York	Augustine Heard and Co		
1 p	Fanny Small	Firth	Br baq	389	Sept 30	Keelung	Captain		
7 s	Francis Henty	Quayle	Br sh	450	Sept 28	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
9 c	Glenshee	Dyson	Br baq	317	Aug 20	Keelung	J. B. Field and Co		
O U L	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944	Aug 23	New York	Frazar and Co		
9 s	Grassmere	Stockman	Br baq	465	Sept 17	Hakodadi	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
	Hap Sing	Stehr	Sia baq	342	Aug 28	Hongkong	Fung Hing		
8 s	Heather Belle	Finlay	Br baq	473	Sept 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Foochow	To-day
1 c	Heng Hoi	Holinguist	Siam baq	353	June 22	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
3 s	Hindostan	Rennie	Br sh	893	Aug 21	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
6 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	440	May 25	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co		For Charter
7 c	Il-Mari	Niska	Russ baq	490	Aug 23	Cardiff	Order		
2 s	John Eyston	Tough	Br baq	346	Aug 4	Nagasaki	W. R. Adamson and Co		
6 c	John Norman	Gardner	Br baq	518	Sept 14	Keelung	Scheibler, Matthaei & Co	Yokohama	Early
H Q	Kim Soon Watt	Stehmeyer	Siam baq	208	Aug 1	Hongkong	Fung Hing		
9 s	Kolga	Petersen	N-Ger.bk	347	Sept 23	Saghalien Island	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 s	Lightfoot	Risk	Br baq	472	Sept 12	Newchwang	Glover and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	Cld. 2nd inst
	Macedon	Summerfield	Br baq	496	Oct 1	Sydney	Olyphant and Co		
8 s	Maggie	Bowman	Br sch	222	Sept 27	Keelung	A. Dent		
7 c	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	June 21	Put back	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Cld. 2nd inst
7 c	Mary	Townsend	Br sh	1139	July 23	Puget Sound	Frazar and Co	Foochow	Cld. 1st inst
2 c	Masonic	Lanpher	Am baq	540	Sept 16	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
O W	Melrose	Kindred	Br baq	286	Sept 26	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Mikado	Lampfert	N-Ger.bk	340	Sept 25	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Early
1 s	Neptune	Brusnel	Br baq	287	Sept 12	Swatow	M. G. Holmes	Chefoo	Immediately
2 c	Nipon	Asverus	N-Ger.bk	472	Sept 24	Swatow	Siemssen and Co		
G W	Norfolk	Barry	Br baq	264	Sept 29	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	8th instant
8 c	Oberlin	Macfarlane	Br bg	263	Sept 25	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
2 c	Oberon	Schmidt	N-Ger.bk	282	Sept 19	Newchwang	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
8 s	Ocean Chief	Rennie	Br sh	747	Sept 28	Liverpool	Borneo Company Limited		
H Q	Ocean Empress	McDonald	Br sh	1067	Aug 28	Cardiff	Order		
1 c	Ornate	March	Br sh	738	Aug 30	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
6 s	Pak Wan	Shiell	Br sh	795	Aug 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	20th instant
1 p	Royal Saxon	Yule	Br sh	799	Sept 30	Foochow	Russell and Co		
	Runnymede	Brymner	Br bg	181	Sept 12	Newchwang	Chas. Gutschow and Co	Yokohama & Hiogo	To-day
1 p	Sea Queen	Large	Br sh	377	Aug 22	Put back	Fung Hing		
7 p	Selika	Hummell	N-Ger.bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
2 c	Simoda	Johnson	Am sh	651	Sept 26	Foochow	Olyphant and Co		
3 c	Sovereign of Ind	ia] Burrows	Br sh	773	Aug 21	Sydney	Frazar and Co	London	Immediately
8 s	St. Magnus	Easterbrook	Br baq	281	Sept 23	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 c	St. Mary	Young	Sia baq	411	Aug 28	Keelung	Siemssen and Co		
G L W	Stanley Castle	McDougall	Br baq	414	Sept 27	Put back	Borneo Company Limited		
H W	Tamerlane	Hedley	Br sh	764	Sept 27	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 p	Tilly	Eldredge	Am sch	289	Sept 7	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Early
7 s	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	June 9	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 c	Velocity	Woollan	Br baq	490	Sept 26	Nagasaki	Hall and Holtz		
1 c	Ville de Granado	Carrique	Fr baq	269	Sept 7	Chefoo	A. Nachtrieb and Co	Chefoo	6th instant
H Q	W. W. Smith	Glanton	Br sh	661	Sept 27	Sydney	Holliday, Wise and Co		Ft or Ch
9 s	Wm. Turner	Redmond	Br baq	431	Sept 29	Liverpool	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
	69 Vessels								

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Lobergo	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	F. Hormusjee and Co., and C. Pallanjee and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
3 s	Opossum	.....	Stoke	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 29	Tientsin & Chefoo
B N Y	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 13	Chinkiang
2 s	Forfait	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour	H. I. M. S.	8	260	150	Sept 10	Chefoo
2 s	Kien Chan	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 20	Takao

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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